

NUCMC

Gorman, John C.

Papers, 1864

Wilson, Wilson Co., N. C.

Section A

3 items

1-11-83

NSS.

Sec. A

Gorman, John C.

Papers, 1864.

3 items.

Captain of Company B, 2nd N.C. Infantry, Ramseur's Brigade, Rodde's Division, Ewell's Corps, Army of Northern Virginia. He was wounded and captured during the Battle of Spotsylvania.

Collection contains a manuscript diary-memoir about his imprisonment, a three-page description of Fort Delaware and its prisoners, and a typescript (63 pp.) of these two items. Experiences in the diary seem to have been written soon after the events occurred. There is an account of the Battle of Spotsylvania, and Gorman tells of his capture, the trip to Old

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MSS.

Sec. A

Gorman, John C.

Papers, ...

(Card 2)

Capitol Prison in Washington, D.C., his incarceration at Fort Delaware Prison, and at a hospital at Beaufort, S.C. on Port Royal Island. He takes particular note of the relations between the whites and African-Americans on the island, as well as disparaging rumors about Northern women schoolteachers. See also the Joseph Anderson Speed papers in this repository.

Cataloged from card catalog.

***lcs**

MSS.

Sec. A

Gorman, John C.

Papers, ...

(Card 3)

1. Gorman, John C. 2. Confederate States of America. Army. North Carolina Infantry Regiment, 2nd. 3. Old Capitol Prison (Washington, D.C.) 4. Spotsylvania, Battle of, 1864. 5. Race relations--History. 6. United States--History--Civil War, 1861-1865. 7. Fort Delaware (Del.)--History--Civil War, 1861-1865. 8. United States--History--Civil War, 1861-1865--Prisoners and prisons. 9. United States--Race relations--History. 10. United States--History--Civil War, 1861-1865--Personal narratives, Confederate. 11. Genre: Diary.

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NDHYme

Gorman, John C. Papers. Wilson, Wilson Co.,
N. C.

John C. Gorman was captain of Company B, 2nd North Carolina Infantry, Ramseur's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps, Army of Northern Virginia, when he was wounded and captured on May 19, 1864, during the Battle of Spotsylvania. The three items in the collection are his manuscript diary-memoir about his imprisonment, a three-page description of Fort Delaware and its prisoners, and a typescript of these first two

items. The typescript (63 pp.) was apparently made by Gorman's son, Thomas M. Gorman of Durham, N. C., in 1911, and is a reliable and, except for a few words misread here and there, accurate copy of the diary. The three-page description of Fort Delaware is, for the most part, a copy, perhaps in John C. Gorman's hand, of pages 25-27 of the diary-memoir. The diary-memoir covers the period of May 14-Oct. 3, 1864.

The sections of the diary-memoir that are written in the past tense do appear to have

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been written soon after the occurrence of the events and experiences that Gorman describes. The account begins with a description of the Battle of Spotsylvania and his wounding and capture. He then describes his trip to Old Capitol Prison in Washington, D. C., his incarceration there, at Fort Delaware Prison, and at a hospital at Beaufort, S. C., on Port Royal Island. He had been paroled to that hospital and was, at the time the account ends, hoping to be exchanged. He writes of the treatment received

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by the Confederate prisoners at the hands of Federal and "galvanized" Confederate guards. The latter were former Confederate soldiers who had taken the oath of allegiance to the Union. The housing, food, clothing, health, amusements, and religious services of the prisoners in camp and when being transported from one location to another are described.

Gorman took particular note of the relations between the whites and blacks on Port Royal Island and of disparaging rumors about Northern

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women schoolteachers on the island.

Dr. Lenox D. Baker of Durham, N. C., reported on 1-10-83, that he had given Speed-Gorman family papers other than this diary to the Danville (Va.) Historical Society. See also the Joseph Anderson Speed Papers in this department.

NSS.
DOSS

18:B-D,F,J,L:10 and 17:A-C,J,L-N,P:10

Gorman, W. M. (William Moore), 1923-

Papers, [194-]-[198-]

25,000 items.

Economist and professor of economics
at Nuffield College, Oxford University,
and London School of Economics.
Gorman's principal fields of interest
were general economic theory,
econometrics, and international trade
theory.

This collection includes the

professional correspondence, writings,
unpublished notes, research reports,
and other papers that document the

academic career and research of the
economist William M. Gorman. His
writings incl

ude typewcripts and

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MSS.

DOSS 18:B-D,F,J,L:10 and 17:A-C,J,L-N,P:10
Gorman, W. M. (William Moore), 1923-

Papers, ... (Card 2)
handwritten manuscripts of published
research. The correspondence segment
chiefly holds letters of reference and
correspondence received from
colleagues. The collection also
includes an index to Gorman's work.
Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession record(s).
***lcs**

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MSS.

DOSS 18:B-D,F,J,L:10 and 17:A-C,J,L-N,P:10
Gorman, W. M. (William Moore), 1923-

Papers, ...

(Card 3)

1. Gorman, W. M. (William Moore),
1923- 2. Gorman, W. M. (William
Moore), 1923- --Manuscripts. 3.
London School of Economics and
Political Science--Faculty. 4.
Economists--United States--
Correspondence. 5. Economics--History
--20th century. 6. Economics--Study
and teaching (Higher)--Great Britain--
History. 7. Econometrics. 8.
International trade.

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NDHYme

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Gosling, Mary.

Diary, 1814 June-1824 Aug.

1 item.

Journal kept by Mary Gosling during 6 trips taken between June of 1814 and August of 1824. Places visited include Oxford; the coast of Sussex and Hampshire; French Flanders; Wales; Ireland; Dorset; and Devon. Author described paintings; antiquities; architecture; historic sites and ruins; landscapes; and accommodations. Many entries include distance traveled daily. She described her impressions of Waterloo (including villagers' accounts of the battle); the foundries of Colebrook Dale; the making of bank notes in Dublin; a diving bell at Devonport; a tour of the steamship

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Gosling, Mary.

Diary, ...

(Card 2)

Britannia; and a visit to Sarah
Ponsonby and Lady Eleanor Butler at
Llangollen.

1. Wales--Description and travel--
1801-1950. 2. Flanders (France)--
Description and travel. 3. Sussex
(England)--Description and travel. 4.
Butler, Eleanor, Lady, 1738 or 9-
1829. 5. Ponsonby, Sarah, 1754 or
5-1831. 6. Britannia (Steamship).

NcD

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Gosling, Mary.

Diary, ...

(Card 3)

7. Oxford (England)--Description. 8.
Dorset (England)---Description and
travel. 9. Devon (England)--
Description and travel. 10. Genre:
Diaries. 11. Diving-bells. 12. Mints
--Ireland. 13. Hampshire (England)--
Description and travel. 14. Belgium--
Description and travel. 15. Ireland--
Description and travel. 16. Foundries
--Great Britain. 17. Women travelers--
Great Britain. 18. Paintings--Great
Britain. 19. Waterloo (Belgium)--
History--19th century. 20. Llangollen
(Wales)--Description and travel.

MSS.

**2nd 68:D, 2nd 53-54 (87-133, 87-140, 88-014, 88-Gosling, William Arthur, 1943-Papers, 1967-1987.
727 items.**

Worked as Assistant University Librarian for Technical Services, Duke University.

Contains information pertaining to Gosling's tour of duty in South Vietnam with the United States Army. Includes: official orders; medical records; in-country travel directives; a flyer on his rest and recovery tour to Thailand; letters and postcards written from Gosling to his parents, Edward Payson and Evelyn Irene (Bacheller) Gosling, and some of their return correspondence; and various printed material including protest

NcD 19981116 #40329110 NDHyme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

**2nd 68:D, 2nd 53-54 (87-133, 87-140, 88-014, 88-
Gosling, William Arthur, 1943-**

Papers, ...

(Card 2)

**literature from various organizations
concerning the Vietnam War, peace, and
labor conflicts as well as cards and
flyers in Vietnamese dropped by the
United States forces to communicate
with the Vietnamese.**

**Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.**

***hab**

MSS.

**2nd 68:D, 2nd 53-54 (87-133, 87-140, 88-014, 88-
Gosling, William Arthur, 1943-
Papers, ... (Card 3)**

- 1. Gosling, Edward Payson, 1907-1973.**
- 2. Gosling, Evelyn Irene Bacheller,
1910- 3. Duke University--
Employees. 4. Soldiers--United States
--Correspondence. 5. Vietnamese
Conflict, 1961-1975. 6. Vietnamese
Conflict, 1961-1975--Protest movements.
7. Genre: Postcards.**

NcD 19981116 #40329110 NDHYme

Gosse, Sir Edmund William

D S,

Papers, 1857-1958

London, England

XVIII- F

227 items

3-21-60

5 items trans. from Robert
Bridges MSS., 11-9-61

34 items trans. from George
Moore MSS., 11-13-61

41 items added, 5-1-62

6 items added, 5-3-62

1 item added, 2-14-62

Gosse, Sir Edmund William

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Papers, 1857-1958

London, England

3 items added, 7-24-73

1 item added, 11-14-73

Gosse, Sir Edmund William.

Letter, 1910. Addition, 1 item.

Shelf Location: 18:F

Letter from Gosse to W. Parker that includes news about the death of Gosse's sister-in-law, the birth of a grandchild, and other information about mutual acquaintances.

Purchase: ca. 1977

Accessioned: 9/28/89

Acc. No.: 89-095

Gosse, Sir Edmund William.

Addition, 1 item.

Shelf Location: 18:F

Correspondence card (1916 Apr. 16) from Gosse to J. E. Hodgson thanking him for his patriotic poems, expressing interest in the Red Cross books, and including "The Thackeray autograph escaped both Mr. Stonehouse and me and is a great find."

Purchase: 5/7/77

Accessioned: 9/29/89

Acc. No.: 89-097

Gosse, Sir Edmund William. Papers, 1857-1958.
London, England.

Mostly papers pertaining to The Life of Algernon Charles Swinburne (1917) by Edmund William Gosse (1849-1928), English author, critic, translator, librarian, teacher and editor. He was made C. B. in 1912 and knighted in 1925. He wrote the sketch on Swinburne (1837-1909) for the D. N. B., 1901-1911 supplement.

In preparing his biography, Gosse corresponded with many persons who had known the poet, including authors, professors, and the poet's relatives friends, and former schoolmates in Eton College

and Oxford University, and other contemporaries.

Gosse's life of Swinburne was more or less completed in or before 1915. (See Lord Redesdale's letter of Aug. 1, 1915.) But there remained gaps which he attempted to fill--hence a number of letters to him in 1915-1917. The problem was made difficult by the uneventfulness of much of Swinburne's life, the failing memories of the poet's surviving contemporaries, and the restrictions imposed upon the biographer concerning the less edifying aspects of his subject's terrestrial existence.

Since some of the letters to Gosse are dated not long before the publication of the biography in April, 1917, and some of them afterward, he had little or no time to incorporate this material into his volume. The information contained in the letters often tends to be fragmentary and gossipy. Some of the writers repeat hearsay and are vague about dates. Gosse included some of this material into his book with the results that might have been expected, a conversational, hand-to-mouth narrative with too little of either cold, hard biographical facts or incisive literary

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criticism. The information concerning the poet's alcoholic and sexual experiences, contained in this collection ~~were~~ omitted from the Life.

Consequently, it is hardly surprising that both the critics and the public, upon the whole, received the book with some disappointment, or that Gosse himself wrote, "If I could, I would withdraw the whole book and re-write it from beginning to end." (See Sir Evan Edward Charteris, The Life and Letters of Sir Edmund Gosse (1931), p. 407.)

Curiously, there is little about World War I

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in this collection, though most of the correspondence falls in that period, and less about Thomas James Wise (1859-1937), whom Gosse thanks most of all in his Preface, and who collaborated with the biographer in editing the poet's works.

The first item in the correspondence is a New York Tribune clipping of Nov. 27, 1875, containing a letter of Nov. 9 from Swinburne to Miss Sara Sigourney Rice, Director of the Edgar Allan Poe Memorial Committee in Baltimore, where the hackneyed subject of Poe's neglected grave had been receiving considerable, albeit belated,

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public attention. Poe's European reputation, affirms Swinburne, is already deeply rooted and is still growing. Baudelaire had translated Poe's prose works. Mallarmé was translating his poems, while Manet was providing the illustrations.

Swinburne on Dec. 19, 1877, thanks Mrs. E. L. (C.) Moulton for highly complimentary MS. concerning him.

The next letter, dated Oct. 6, 1878, comes to Swinburne from Miss Alice L. Bird, sister of Dr. George Bird, whom she mentions, together with

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Capt. and Mrs. Richard Francis Burton. Mrs. Burton (1831-1896), née Isabel Arundell, had married Burton (1821-1890) in the doctor's house on Jan. 22, 1860. The Capt. was later to win fame by his translation of Arabian Nights 1885-1888).

It was in the winter of 1885-1886 that Burton was notified that he was going to be knighted. While he never was, actually, he is, never theless generally referred to as Sir Richard Burton and his wife as Lady Isabel Burton. Miss Bird in her letter discusses Swinburne's dedication to

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Burton of his Poems and Ballads: Second Series, published in June, 1878.

Alfred Lord Tennyson (1809-1892) writes to Swinburne in Aug. 1891 that he has always admired him and thanking him for his "Birthday Song."

Writing from his home, "The Pines," on May 7, 1893, Swinburne discusses a literary matter with H. J. C. Cust (1861-1917), a Member of the British House of Commons then connected with the Pall Mall Gazette. A newspaper clipping of Feb. 21, 1896 from the London Daily Chronicle, attached to the letter, may or may not deal with it.

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Swinburne carefully explains in his letter that his recent declination to contribute to the Gazette, though courteous, was nonetheless decisive, and goes on to point out one very sufficient reason for his not contributing. On Apr. 6 a long anonymous letter had scurrilously attacked the poet's friend, Water Theodore Watts (1832-1914), known as Walter Theodore Watts-Dunton from 1896 until his death. Swinburne resents the accusation that Watts, the intimate friend of the late Lord Tennyson and of the present (i.e. as of the date of the letter) Lady Tennyson's

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aunt, Miss Mary Boyle, had written about them without authority, as a self-advertising outside gossip-monger.

Thomas Hardy (1840-1928) writes to Swinburne on Apr. 1, 1897, in thanks for his kind note about one of his tales and in a more extended appreciation of Swinburne's own writings.

The London Times Literary Supplement of Aug. 19, 1920 carries a letter by Prof. H. G. Fiedler, enclosing Swinburne's letter to him of Feb. 12, 1901. Both letters deal with a minor literary matter.

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An interesting letter of Nov. 15, 1911 is by A. G. C. Liddell (1846-1920), a barrister serving as Asst. Sec. in the Lord Chancellor's Office and as Private Sec. to the Lord Chancellor. A younger contemporary of Swinburne, Liddell had followed him to Eton and Oxford and adopted him as the poet of his youth. The Barrister has read Gosse's life of the poet with tremendous interest. Presumably he means the sketch for the D. N. B., the 1901-1911 Supplement. Hailing Swinburne as a great original genius, Liddell opines that he is the first poet to approximate poetry to music,

creating by his sound or rhythm an atmosphere which made you realize the poem, as you read it, for more than verbal accuracy of description.

A first cousin, once removed, of Swinburne, Miss E. Hope Lowry obligingly writes to Gosse on Apr. 24 and 28, 1912 about her family. She is the daughter of Gen. Robert William Lowry (1824-1905), British Army, and Mrs. Emily (Ward) Lowry. Mrs. Lowry was a first cousin of the poet and the daughter of Sir Henry George Ward (1797-1860) and Lady Emily Elizabeth (Swinburne) Ward (____-1882), who had married in 1824. Lady Ward was the sister

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of Admiral Charles Henry Swinburne (1797-1877),
Royal Navy, who was the father of the poet.

The Admiral was the son of Sir John Edward Swinburne (1762-1860), Sixth Baronet; and the husband of Lady Jane Henrietta Ashburnham (____-1896), whom he married in 1836. She was the daughter of the Third Earl of Ashburnham, George Ashburnham (1761-1830).

Miss E. Hope Lowry is the sister of a Col. Lowry ~~and of a Col. Lowry~~ and of Admiral Sir Robert Swinburne Lowry (1854-1920), Royal Navy. Miss Lowry relates that her father, Gen. R. W.

Lowry often told her how his first cousin-in-law, the young Algernon Charles Swinburne, used to stand upon a chair and recite both Byron's poems and his own with passionate fervor, then jump down and ask the Gen. which he preferred. The Gen.'s widow remembers how Algernon's father used to toss him out to the waves. Miss Lowry recalls an anecdote about the poet's mother; and the time that Algernon sent a set of his works to her sick but heroic, brother, Commander Arthur Lowry, Royal Navy, with the inscription "from one who is proud to be his kinsman." She also remarks upon

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the poet's meeting Louis Napoleon; and the illness of his sister, Miss Isabel Swinburne (18__-1915)

One of the finest letters in the collection, even though it is only fragmentary, is by the poet's first cousin, contemporary, and Eton College schoolmate, Algernon Bertram Freeman-Mitford (1837-1916), First Baron Redesdale, of Redesdale, in Northumberland, in the second creation, better known as Lord Redesdale. This letter, dated May 10, 1912, and addressed to Gosse, is published in the latter's life of Swinburne, pp. 317-323, after the biographer had

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first duly Bowdlerized (a practice inferentially condemned in the letter itself) His Lordship's remarks by omitting the name of Oscar Browning (1837-1923), who allegedly had made poisonous remarks about the poet. An added paragraph in Gosse's handwriting is added at the end of the MS. with a line indicating that it is to be inserted before the last paragraph in the letter. It is there in the printed volume, pp. 322-323.

Lord Redesdale writes on Apr. 24, 1913, to Miss Isabel Swinburne, his first cousin and sister of the poet, assuring her that his inti-

mate friend, Gosse, will write nothing to offend those to whom her brother was dear.

An author who knew Victor Hugo intimately and possessed many letters from him, Julian Osgood Field, discusses Swinburne in a letter to Gosse on Apr. 25, 1913. Field had known Swinburne, too, "in the Autumn of his wicked days," i. e., before "Consule Watts" ushered him into the three-decade "reign of respectability" (1879-1909) which to Field, savored of sequestration. Swinburne's few letters to Field had been lost years ago. Field criticizes James Douglas (1867-1940),

who had in 1904 published a book about Watts-Dunton (who had become hyphenated eight years before); and declares that Swinburne labored under the delusion that Hugo admired him. Field says that Hugo absolutely ignored Swinburne. But see Bosse's biography, p. 185. Field adds that Hugo was the greatest Cabotin that ever existed and seems to be the only great poet who never was in love and who hated music. He regarded himself as a demigod.

Sir Sidney Lee writes to Gosse on July 7, 1914, about Swinburne, Watts-Dunton, and Thomas Nabbes.

On Oct. 30, 1914, A. W. H. Hedderwick writes about publishing and library matters.

Coulson Kernahan (1858-1943) writes to Gosse in 1914 about Swinburne and others. He mentions the Omar Khayyám Club and Edward Fitzgerald (1809-1883), who translated The Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám. He also mentions Watts-Dunton, James Douglas (1867-1940), Sir William Robertson Nicoll (1851-1923), Robert Louis Stevenson (1850-1894), Rudyard Kipling (1865-1936), Henry Austin Dobson (1840-1921) and the First Earl Roberts (1832-1914), under whom he was doing some soldiering in the First World War.

James Bryce (1838-1922), First Viscount Bryce, an Oxford U. schoolmate of Swinburne, writes to Gosse on Mar. 5, 1915, enclosing a fragmentary typed copy of the addressee's life of Swinburne. Bryce's pencilled annotations on this copy were used in Gosse's biography.

An interesting note on Swinburne's connection with Balliol College, Oxford U., which he attended appears in a letter of Apr. 21, 1915, by the Master of this college, Prof. James Leigh Strachan-Davidson (1843-1916), and is incorporated into Gosse's volume, p. 65n.

Another Oxford professor, Robert William Raper (1842-1915), writes to Gosse twice in July, 1915, discussing Robert Browning (1812-1899), Sir Courtenay Peregrine Ilbert (1841-1924), Benjamin Jowett (1817-1893), Walter Savage Landor (1775-1864) Andrew Lang (1844-1912), Walter H. Pater (1839-1894) Swinburne, John Addington Symonds (1840-1893) and Alfred, Lord Tennyson. The subject of Swinburne's views on the treatment of animals also comes in for discussion.

During the same month, the publisher, Sir Frederick Orridge Macmillan (1851-1936), writes

to Gosse about publishing the life of Swinburne and the latter's posthumous poems.

Lord Redesdale writes on Aug. 1, 1915, to his cousin, Mrs. M. C. J. (G.) Leith, who wrote under the pen name of "Mrs. Disney Leith." He discusses the life of their mutual first cousin, Swinburne, which had been written, though not yet published, by Gosse, and appeals to her for help, particularly for information about the poet's two years between his attendance at Eton College and Oxford U.

Prof. James Fitzmaurice-Kelly (1858-1923) on

Aug. 2, 1915 narrates an amusing story about Jowett and Swinburne.

Lord Redesdale on Aug. 14 writes to Gosse, enclosing Mrs. Leith's annotations on the life of Swinburne. There is a copy of her letter to Lord Redesdale.

A letter of Oct. 10, 1915, to Gosse is by Dr. Francis Warre Warre-Cornish (1839-1916), a former "form fellow" of Swinburne at Eton College and Vice-Provost of the College at the time of his death. He remembers that the poet was pointed out to him as "Mad Swinburne" in 1853 at the

school. He discusses other matters, including the poet's Commemoration Ode of 1891 for the Eton Jubilee.

John Morley (1838-1923), First Viscount Morley of Blackburn, writes to Gosse about the biography of Swinburne, which Morley had read, in part at least. Gosse has a note on this letter. See also the Preface to the published life.

Several letters in this collection are from Sir Thomas Erskine Holland (1835-1926), K. C., an Oxford U. law professor and former member with Swinburne, of the "Old Mortality" literary

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society at the university, which published
Undergraduate Papers.

Writing to Gosse on Nov. 1, 1915, Holland
encloses a paper on the society, prepared by
Holland, dated May 29, 1896, and containing
some notes on the society and a rough list of its
members, including Hollard, Swinburne, Prof.
Albert Venn Dicey (1835-1922), Algernon S. Gren-
fell, George Rankine Luke, George Birkbeck Nor-
man Hill (1835-1903), Prof. John Nichol (1833-
1894), Lord Bryce, Thomas Hill Green (1836-1882),
Walter H. Pater, Prof. Ingram Bywater (1840-1914).

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and Prof. Edward Caird (1835-1908). (John Addington Symonds perhaps was also a member but is omitted from the list. This question is discussed in some of the other letters.) Holland's letter includes an anecdote (not to be printed) about an unnamed professor and the actress, Miss Adah Isaacs Menken.

On Nov. 3 Holland mentions Miss Menken again, and the wife of the Rev. William Stubbs (1825-1901) afterward Bishop of Chester and still later of Oxford.

Miss Alice L. Bird writes to Gosse on Nov. 24

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mentioning her brother Dr. George Bird; Swinburne Sir Richard Burton; and Lady Isabel Burton.

Lindo L. [?] Myers writes thrice to Gosse in Jan., 1916 about his acquaintance with Swinburne and George Powell and Miss Menken.

W. B. G. [or S.] Minto writes from Aberdeen on Jan. 12, 1916, to Prof. J. L. Strachan-Davidson about the papers of William Bell Scott (1811-1890), poet, artist and friend of Swinburne.

This letter writer may have been William Bell Scott Minto. Minto mentions his brother, Charles who is an author.

An English author who is a second cousin of Swinburne, Richard Bagot (1860-1921), writes from Bologna, Italy, on Jan. 21, 1916 to Gosse about his famous kinsman and their families. He mentions Sir Edwin Arnold (1832-1904).

Sir Charles Theodore Hagberg Wright (1862-1940) on May 9 informs Gosse about the Newdigate Prize which Swinburne had tried and failed to win at Oxford U. in 1858. (It may have been 1857. The letters disagree about this point.)

Falconer Madan (1851-1935), of the Bodleian Library at Oxford U., writes to Gosse on July 17,

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1916, about an incident involving Swinburne's visit to the aforementioned library in 1891.

Madan also discourses upon Robert Bridges' (1844-1930) criticism of Robert Browning and includes two lines of verse by Bridges probably not found in his collected writing.

Charles Haddon Chambers (1860-1921) writes to Gosse on Dec. 10, 1916, enclosing a letter on Swinburne's intoxication by William Lestocq (d. 1920), a playwright and former actor who knew Swinburne in the 1870's.

Geoffrey W. Arenell [or Whewell?] writes, at

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the request of Prof. William Paton Ker (1855-1923) to Gosse on Dec. 12 about his having seen and heard Swinburne declaim upon Charles Dickens (1812-1870) in a London public house late at night more than 20 years before.

A letter of Dec. 28 is to Gosse from Sir Emery Walker (1851-1933), a London photographer, discussing Swinburne pictures, Thomas James Wise's (1859-1937) cartoons, etc.

Prof. Andrew Cecil Bradley (1851-1935) writes his recollections of Swinburne, T. H. Green, and John Nichol.

Two letters to Gosse are by Lady Anne Isabella (Thackeray) Ritchie (1837-1919), wife of Sir Richmond Thackeray Willoughby Ritchie (1854-1912). He was a first cousin once removed, of William Makepeace Thackeray (1811-1863), while she was the daughter of the latter and wrote under the pen name of "Mrs. R. Ritchie." In her first letter, written in or before 1917, she mentions a discussion of Swinburne between her father and Lord Houghton. She also mentions Edmund Venables (1819-1895), James Spedding (1808-1881), and William Thomson (1819-1890), Archbishop of York. See Gosse's Life, pp. 95-96.

Among Gosse's correspondents furnishing information about Swinburne is Miss Janet H. Blunt, who writes on Jan. 21 and 25, Feb. 16, and March 6, 1917. Attached to the fourth letter, in Gosse's handwriting, is a letter to Miss Blunt from Signora Annunziata Fronduti (ca. 1833-19__), of Gubbio, Umbria, Italy, who narrates her two encounters with Swinburne and comments upon his personality and knowledge of Italian and French literature. Miss Blunt in her letters discusses various people, including Miss Elizabeth Sewell and Lord Houghton. Miss Sewell was the sister of

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William Sewell (1804-1874), Warden of Radley.

See pp. 337-338 in Gosse's life.

R. Woodgate mentions Swinburne's visit to Radley on Jan. 27, 1917.

Henry Sewell, perhaps a relative of the foregoing Sewells, discusses Swinburne's visit to Radley--(Letter of Jan. 28, 1917).

The Rev. Charles E. Rivers, M. A., Oriel College, Oxford U., writes to Gosse on Feb. 8 about Pringle Nichol, son of Prof. John Nichol and possessor of many Swinburne letters. The professor was anxious, lest the letters fall into

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the hands of Watts-Dunton, who, he felt, had exploited the poet.

Pringle Nichol is the brother of Mrs. Luch-
(Nichol) Jack. Her husband was Adolphus Alfred
Jack (1868-1946), Prof. of English Literature
in the U. of Aberdeen (1915-1937). Pringle
Nichol himself writes to Gosse on Feb. 12 ,
offering to let him use the Swinburne letters,
but not offering to let the public know everything
about the poet's private life. John Nichol is
supposed to have been Swinburne's most intimate
friend until Rossetti, et al. came up to decorate

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the Union. There is some criticism of Watts-Dunton.

Pringle Nichol writes on Feb. 22 that his sister, who has reminded him of her ownership of the Swinburne Papers, does not like their being printed. Pringle Nichol himself adds that only "elegant extracts" from these papers are possible. He relates some anecdotes about Swinburne, mentioning Hugo in one of them.

Pringle Nichol writes to Gosse on Mar. 5, enclosing some copies of Swinburne's letters (not in this collection) and Mrs. Jack's notes.

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Prof. A. V. Dicey is mentioned in both the letter and the enclosure. Prof Benjamin Jowett is mentioned in the enclosure. Nichol writes more on the 6th about the Swinburne Papers.

Writing to Gosse from Dublin on Feb. 16, 1917 Judge Dodgson Hamilton Madden (1840-1928) encloses a letter he had received from Swinburne (not included in this collection) and mentions his own diary, Swinburne and Dickens.

Upon publication of Gosse's life of Swinburne in Apr. 1917, a number of congratulatory letters, along with some critical ones, were written.

Arthur Clutton-Brock (1868-1924), who had written a favorable review of the biography, congratulates Gosse and praises his book very highly. The reviewer has a higher opinion than the biographer of Swinburne's later poetry.

Prof. Sir Thomas Erskine Holland ventures a few corrections to Gosse's biography on Apr. 3, 1917. Lord Bryce on the 5th thanks Gosse for the copy of the biography and praises the portrait and the story of the poet. Bryce, commenting upon Swinburne's character, states that he never seemed to have much love for liberty, that his

love for Italy was doubtful, that his Armada pours needless scorn upon the Irish, and that in his admiration of men, like Victor Hugo and Guiseppe Mazzini (1805-1872), there was something of the 15th century idea that you must have a lady to adore, its not mattering much what she was when you had made her your object of worship, because imagination did the rest. Lord Morley also writing on the 5th [?], likewise praises Gosse.

There is a complimentary letter of the 6th from Sir George Otto Trevelyan (1838-1928), men-

tioning not only the life of Swinburne, but other books, including the life of Sir Walter Scott by that writer's son-in-law, John Gibson Lockhart (1794-1854).

Holland writes again on the 10th about the second edition of the life of Swinburne, Pringle Nichol, and the "Old Mortality" literary society.

On the 20th Sir William Robertson Nicoll acknowledges receipt of Gosse's letter and retracts a phrase which Gosse had evidently found objectionable. Nicoll goes on to discuss Swinburne and to praise Gosse.

Theodore Wratislaw, who had also written on Swinburne, writes to Gosse on the 20th to praise his work on the subject, to relate two visits to Swinburne and Watts-Dunton, and to mention Mrs. Leigh, George Moore (1852-1933), and an unfavorable review of Gosse's biography by James Douglas, (1867-1940).

On the 20th, too, Sir Adolphus William Ward (1837-1924) congratulates Gosse upon his admirable biography and goes on to narrate a Swinburne anecdote.

The 23rd brings a complimentary letter to

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Gosse from Sir Courtenay Peregrine Ilbert, who proceeds to reminisce. He had met Swinburne at Jowett's House. There they had met Hippolyte Taine (1828-1893), who commented upon Sir H. Johnston. George Eliot (1819-1880) and George Henry Lewes (1817-1878), Ilbert recalls, dismayed Jowett by insisting upon going to hear him preach in Balliol Chapel. For convenience of hearing, Lewes squatted himself upon the cushion where devout persons kneel for sacramental purposes. Ilbert recalls that J. A. Symonds was not in "Old Mortality" but another society. He

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quotes a stanza of a Latin hymn by Swinburne. He mentions Walter H. Pater, W. B. Scott, and the surviving sisters of R. W. Raper.

H. C. Marks writes to C. H. Chambers on Apr. 24 about some Swinburne letters. A note from Chambers to Gosse is attached to this letter, while a letter of the 25th from Chambers to Gosse encloses both Marks' letter and Chambers' note. Two or three of Swinburne's letters, says Chambers, are to Auguste Vacquerie. Chambers admires all of Gosse's biography, except Appendix III, George Moore's letter. He quotes two lines of Swinburne's poetry.

Ilbert writes on Apr. 28 that he was a member of "Old Mortality." He goes on to discuss Lord Bryce, Swinburne, W. B. Scott, R. W. Raper, Charles Bowen, et al.

Mrs. Maria Margaret (La Primaudaye) Pollen (d. 1919), widow of John Hungerford Pollen, Sr. (1820-1902), artist and author, writes to Gosse on May 5, expressing appreciation for his remarks about her late husband on p. 106 of his life of Swinburne, and discussing the poet and George Burne-Jones.

Another letter about Gosse's biography, dated

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May 19 and mostly complimentary is by James Bertrand de Vincheles Payen-Payne (1866-1945), son of James Bertrand Payen-Payne (1833-1898). The younger Payen-Payne points out some of Gosse's errors in dealing with his father, and mentions Sir Arthur Thomas Quiller-Couch (1863-1944), D. G. Rossetti, W. M. Rossetti, and Lord Redesdale.

On May 22, 1917 Archibald Young Campbell (d. 1885) discusses Swinburne and mentions his own father-in-law, Prof. James Ward.

Trevelyan praises Gosse's biography, correctly guesses that Oscar Browning was the name of

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the man omitted from the Bowdlerized version of Lord Redesdale's letter of May 10, 1912, to Gosse, and discusses Swinburne; Miss Menken; Pauline, Lady Trevelyan (d. 1866); and the anonymous reviewer (Lord Morley) in the Saturday Review on Aug. 4, 1866.

Holland writes on May 28 that one remark erroneously attributed to himself on p. 35 of Gosse's biography should have been attributed to G. B. N. Hill. Francis Law Latham (1837-1923), who had (actually or supposedly) defeated Swinburne for the Newdigate Prize in 1858 (or 1857)

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became Advocate-General for Bengal in 1864. (For a different story about the prize, see Georges Lafourcade, Swinburne (1932), pp. 62-63 and 63n.) "Old Mortality" expired in the 1860's not in 1876 according to Holland. Ilbert and William Wallace (1844-1897) are mentioned.

Robert Singleton Garnett (1866-1932), a solicitor with an avocation to literature, addresses Gosse on the 31st. W. M. Rossetti had recently remarked that he had many letters from Swinburne, and that many passages in them were unfit for publication.

On June 11, 1917, is a letter to Gosse from Augustus George Vernon Harcourt (1834-1919), sometimes known as Augustus Goerge Vernon Harcourt. Some of his Oxford U. contemporaries are discussed by Harcourt: Swinburne, T. H. Green, A. V. Dicey, G. R. Luke, T. E. Holland, F. W. Warre-Cornish, Edwin Palmer, Walter Savage Landor, Robert Browning, and Prof. John Conington (1825-1869).

Francis A. Welby writes on July 13 about Miss Elizabeth Sewell and others.

Sir George Young (1837-1930), Third Baronet,

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writes to Gosse on July 24 and 29 and Aug. 2. Swinburne knew more Greek than Gosse and Lord Redesdale allowed. Young disputes other evidence of His Lordship. The poet and the Lord were not very friendly. The former resented the latter's patronizing airs.

Sir William Alexander Sim (1858-1928) writes to Gosse on Aug. 3 from Florence, Italy, to praise Gosse's biography and discuss various literary matters. At the late Lady Leighton Warren's request, he had selected and prepared for publication Orpheus in Thrace and Other Poems, a

posthumous volume, by the late John Byrne Leicester Warren (1835-1895), Third Baron de Tabley, botanist, author, and numismatist. Sim appreciates Gosse's kind words about the "selector" in reviewing the book, and does not mind that "E. L. W." received the credit publicly. De Tabley's work was improved by Gosse's revising touch. R. S. Garnett writes again to Gosse sometime in 1917. He would like to obtain some Swinburne letters for the biographer. He thinks that his father, Richard Garnett (1835-1906), received a few. He discusses the possibility of

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getting some Swinburne letters from W. M. Rossetti. The Shaen family, with which Garnett has some connections, comes in for some discussion in connection with Mazzini, whom Swinburne greatly admired. William Shaen had been a friend of Mazzini. Miss Margaret Josephine Shaen had recently published a short memoir of her father, William Shaen. The Shaen family may conceivably have retained some Mazzini papers. If Gosse so desires, Garnett will have his wife, Martha (Roscoe) Garnett (1869-1946), ask Miss Shaen. Swinburne letters to Mathilde Blind (1841-1896)

might be obtained. Sir Alfred Moritz Mond Mond (1868-1930), First Baronet (afterwards Alfred Moritz Mond Melchett, First Baron Melchett) and Garnett are her two trustees. Swinburne, moreover, may have written to the blind poet Philip Bourke Marston (1850-1887), son of Dr. John Westland Marston (1819-1890), the dramatist, poet and critic. The elder Marston married Eleanor Jane Potts, an aunt of Mrs. Olivia Narney (Singleton) Garnet, who was the mother of R. S. Garnett. If Swinburne wrote to the younger Marston, it may be possible to trace the letters through

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the late Herbert Edwin Clarke, who was the elder Marston's executor.

Sir George Brisbane Douglas (1856-1935), Fifth Baronet, writes to Gosse on Apr. 18, ca. 1917 [?], complimenting him on his life of Swinburne. Sympathy never stultified Gosse as it did the present Lord Tennyson (Hallam Tennyson (1852-1928), Second Baron Tennyson) in writing the life of his father, Alfred, Lord Tennyson. He discusses William Sharp (1855 or 1856-1905), Miss Menken, Oscar Browning (who, as Douglas knows, has been expurgated from Lord Redesdale's letter of May 10, 1912.)

A person who signs himself "C" and who may be Robert Offley Ashburton Crewe-Milnes (1858-1945), Second Baron Houghton and First Marquess of Crewe writes an interesting letter to Gosse in 1917[?]. "C" admires Gosse's life of Swinburne, especially Chapter V, which deals with the Victorian era. "C" eloquently denounces the Victorian miasma with its filthy pruderies, its nullifying virtues, its decorous proprieties, and its vacuous conventions; and credits Swinburne with doing more than his share in ridding the British of these unpleasantnesses.

An American scholar who was later to publish a book on Swinburne, Dr. Samuel Claggett Chew, Jr. (b. 1888), praises Gosse's biography on Feb. 18, 1918, and inquires at some length about Swinburne's The Duke of Gandia. Chew is going to send the biographer an "offprint" of his detailed review of Gosse's Life, Mrs. Leith's volume, and Swinburne's Posthumous Poems.

There is a letter of Mar. 12 to Gosse from Lt. Col. F. Hugh L. Oldham (b. 1876), of the British Army. He mentions a large autograph collection that had belonged to his father, the

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late Venerable Algernon Langston Oldham (d.1916), Archdeacon of Ludlow from 1904 to 1913. While the larger part of the collection now belongs to the writer's brother, there is some interesting material including a Keats MS., in the smaller part belonging to the writer. Oldham encloses a copy of a letter of Mar. [?], 1862 to Ruskin from Swinburne, who says he will be 25 in April. He discusses his own writings and the personal relations between himself and Ruskin.

Miss Kate Stephens (1853-1938) writes to Gosse on Oct. 12, enclosing a newspaper clipping

(missing from this collection); a photostat of Swinburne's letter of June 12, 1898 to her; and a photostat of Swinburne's envelope. It was presumably in 1898 that Miss Stephens had sent Swinburne a copy of A Young Scholar's Letters, Being A Memoir of Byron Caldwell Smith (1897). Smith (1849-1877) and Miss Stephens had exchanged love letters (published in 1919). Both Swinburne's and Miss Stephens' letters speak of Smith's early (1868) appraisal of Swinburne's early poems. Swinburne thinks that this is the best appraisal of them that he has ever read.

Walter Bradford Woodgate (1840-1920) sends Gosse three letters and some notes on Swinburne in Jan., 1919. He mentions Sir Henry Oldham and others.

Lady Anne Ritchie has a letter of 1917-1919 to Gosse about Swinburne and Watts-Dunton. She admits having spitefully abused the latter, who helped Swinburne at first and then seemed to think that ~~the~~ poet belonged to him. She tells an anecdote about Swinburne and Watts-Dunton.

There is an undated letter from Robert Louis Stevenson (1850-1894) to Gosse. Sir Edward

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Coley Burne-Jones (1833-1898) comes in for some comment and Robert Burns (1759-1796) for more.

William Sharp writes an undated letter to Swinburne about literary matters, mentioning Bernhard, Freiherr Von Tauchnitz (1816-1895).

The miscellany folder in this collection contains chiefly notes, by Bosse and others, on the life of Swinburne. Sometimes it is impossible to tell where one note leaves off and another begins.

An item of Nov. 16, 1911, lists pictures of the poet.

Gosse's note of Aug., 1913, contains a story by George Nathaniel Curzon (1859-1925), First Marquess Curzon of Kedleston. In 1878, when visiting Prof. John Nichol in Glasgow, Swinburne became extremely intoxicated. Nichol "poured" him into bed, locked the bedroom door on the outside and listened. A few moments later Swinburne tried to get out and failed. After a while the poet exclaimed, "Oh my God! And he [Nichol] a petulant provincial pedagogue, and I a poet of world-wide reputation!"

There is a note on an article in The New

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Statesman (Mar. 25, 1916), by Edward Verral Lucas (1868-1938), dealing with Swinburne. (See Sir Evan Edward Charteris (1864-1936), The Life and Letters of Sir Edmund Gosse (1931), p. 487, wherein F. L., instead of E. V., Lucas is erroneously mentioned.)

Two anonymous sheets, written in 1916, comment on the draft of Gosse's Life. Names mentioned include Ruskin, Jowett, Lord Redesdale, Byron, Shelly, Oscar Browning, Matthew Arnold (1822-1888), Alfred Edward Housman (1859-1936), Sir George Young, William Hurrell Mallock (1849-

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1923), F. W. Warre-Cornish, Prof. Ingram Bywater, the Rev. Dr. William Walrond Jackson (1838-1931), and Sir Charles Hubert Hastings Parry (1848-1918), First Baronet.

Gosse has some notes on May 14, 1917, about Mrs. Pollen's recollections of her husband; Swinburne; Lord Houghton; D. G. Rossetti; Mrs. Leigh; et al. Mrs. Pollen is related to the Swinburne's through the Bowdens. Their common cousin, Father Sebastian Bowden, is mentioned.

A note by Edith Helen Sichel (1862-1914) narrates her one brief encounter with Swinburne.

A number of the miscellaneous items lack signatures, dates, and places. One example of such recounts seeing Swinburne twice with Jowett at Oxford.

There is a short poem, entitled "Cloacina," by Swinburne, which is perhaps an attack upon Henry Peter Brougham (1778-1868), First Baron Brougham and Vaux.

The poet is discussed in a typed fragment of The Education of Henry Adams, by Henry Brooks Adams (1838-1918).

Swinburne is discussed in a short, undated

memorandum by Sir Sidney Carlyle Cockerell (b. 1867). There are a Swinburne anecdote from William Morris and another anecdote about the poet's dealings to Cabmen. Morris, Swinburne, and Sir Edward Coley Burne-Jones figure in another story. Burne-Jones told Cockerell that he had deliberately destroyed all his letters from Swinburne, Ruskin, and others.

The remainder of the Miscellany folder is in a smaller folder marked "Dr. [Richard] Garnett [1835-1906]--British Museum," containing mostly notes by Gosse and others on Swinburne.

Garnett was the keeper of printed books in the Museum.

An anecdote about Swinburne and Jowett is included in Gosse's Life, pp. 57-58

A note by Edward Henry Blakeney (b. 1869) discusses some correspondence he had with Swinburne.

There is a short Swinburne poem, "What Is the Good of a Teuton," in Gosse's handwriting, with the note "Swinburne, from Sir Philip Burne-Jones."

Mrs. Leith's note about Swinburne says that

he read with the Rev. Dr. James Russell Woodford (1820-1885), afterwards Bishop of Ely; and also with the Rev. Dr. William Stubbs (1825-1901), Bishop, successively, of Chester and of Oxford. In 1857 the poet made a trip to Germany with his uncle, Gen. Thomas Ashburnham, C. B., of the British Army.

Another note deals with Thomas Hill Green, Swinburne's schoolmate at Oxford U. and later White's Prof. of Moral Philosophy there; and Felice Orsini (1819-1858), Italian revolutionist and Mazzini associate, who in Jan., 1858 unsuc-

cessfully attempted to assassinate Louis Napoleon but succeeded in killing and injuring several other persons. Swinburne (who hated Napoleon and admired Mazzini and Orsini) had the sympathy of Green about Orsini and the Austrian possession of Italy, according to the note. Green is quoted as saying that the ideal was the maximum of power for all members of human society alike to make the best of themselves.

There is a copy of a poem, "An Election," written by Swinburne ca. 1879-1880 in connection with the Midlothian campaign, attacking William

Ewart Gladstone (1809-1898).

A note mentions Swinburne's praise of Aeschylus, Milton, and Hugo, and his dispraise of Oscar Fingal O'Flahertie Wilde (1856-1900).

Another note mentions Swinburne, William Morris, and G. B. N. Hill.

Swinburne's "Boat Song," in Gosse's handwriting, is said by Gosse to be very early. (Another paper contains a variation, in French, of the first verse of "Boat Song.") In Gosse's handwriting, too, is a fragment of Swinburne's blasphemous poem, "The Sorrows of Joseph," com-

posed ca. 1876. Gosse, in this connection, mentions Bywater, and Sir Edwin Ray Lankester (1847-1929).

A story about Swinburne and the devils is told to Gosse by Herbert Coulstoun Gardner (1846-1921), First Baron Burghclere of Walden, who mentions a Mrs. Greville; her brother, Sir Deighton Probyn; William Hillier Onslow (1853-1911), Fourth Earl of Onslow; and Countess Florence Coulstoun (Gardner) Onslow.

A four-page memorandum discusses Swinburne's membership in the Anthropological Society of

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London and, in more detail, its offshoot, the Cannibal Club. Dr. James Hunt (1833-1869), President of the Society, became President of the Club. Swinburne became one of the last of the Foundation Fellows of the Society, in 1865, and immediately joined the Club.

During a discussion in 1868, Swinburne contrasted American and English literary men: Washington Irving's compositions were Joseph Addison and water; and those of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Tennyson and water; but one American poet exhibited a special peculiarity not taken

from any European model, viz., Edgar Allan Poe, whose works he had always admired. There might be better writers in Europe, but Swinburne knew none. Walt Whitman's compositions were undoubtedly superior. America had a new spring of intellectual power. In Ralph Waldo Emerson there is a certain impression of European feeling, but also a distinctive feeling, not European at all. American intellectuality is an original distinct native product, not derivative from any other country. Apart from literature, America had solved the great problem of Democracy, which

Europe had not yet succeeded in doing.

Other members of the Club included Thomas Bendyshe and Sir Richard Burton. A part of a letter from Swinburne to Burton ca. Feb., 1871, mentions Simeon Solomon (1841-1905). A four-page memorandum, in Gosse's handwriting, quotes at length from a discussion of Swinburne by Guy de Maupassant (1850-1893), who had encountered the poet at Étretat, France, in the fall of 1868. This memorandum is taken from de Maupassant's Preface to Gabriel Mourey's translation of Swinburne's Poems and Ballads (1891).

In another memorandum Gosse discusses Richard Holt Hutton (1826-1897) and George Meredith (1828-1909). See also the Life, pp. 93-94.

On Feb. 9, 1914, is a Gosse memorandum of Lord Redesdale's remarks. Lady Katherine Ashburnham, who afterwards married Sir Alexander Bannermann, was Swinburne's favorite cousin.

Gosse in another memorandum says that Swinburne introduced James Abbot McNeill Whistler (1834-1903) to D. G. Rossetti.

Another Gosse memorandum deals with an article by Jean Lorrain; George Powell; and Ed-

mond Huot de Goncourt (1822-1896). Nothing in the article, concludes Gosse, has any relation to Swinburne.

The last group of memoranda in the miscellany folder contains much information of Swinburne's life. Names mentioned include Thomas Hardy, Mrs. Charlotte (Brontë) Nicholls (1816-1855), Lord Morley, Joseph Knight, Thomas Purnell (1834-1889), Ford Madox Brown (1821-1893), Andrew Chatto, Maurice Maeterlinck (1862-1949), Mortimer Collins (1827-1876), D. G. Rossetti, John Thomson, Lady Jane Henrietta (Ashburnham)

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Swinburne, Edward Swinburne, Lord Redesdale, Miss Isabel Swinburne, Mrs. Leith, Byron, W. T. Watts-Dunton, Miss Alice Swinburne, Lord Houghton, John Nichol, Spartali, Ebenezer Jones (1820-1860), Henry Savile Clark, John Camden Hotten (1852-1873), Robert Browning, Dr. Frederick James Furnivall (1825-1910), George Robert Sims (1847-1922), and Miss Adah Isaacs Menken.

One note discusses two long Poems on flagellation by Swinburne. Gosse's note of Apr. 27, 1917, based upon an interview that day with G. R. Sims, discusses Swinburne, John Thompson,

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D. G. Rossetti, Miss Menken, et al.

Thomson, at D. G. Rossetti's suggestion, introduced Swinburne to Miss Menken. Sims also told Gosse that Swinburne's Songs Before Sunrise were written on a bench in Regent's Park. On his way from Dorset Place to St. John's Wood, the poet used to stop there and write down what he had composed.

The two remaining items in the miscellany folder are an autograph by Swinburne and a photograph of a picture of Jesus and others. Perhaps D. G. Rossetti painted the original. In

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any event, the photograph is by Sir Emery Walker.

The fourth and last folder contains printed material and facsimiles (1857-1917), mostly of Swinburne's works, but also a few book reviews.

Several of Swinburne's publications are anonymously reviewed in The London Quarterly Review, XXXI (Jan., 1869), 370-401.

Lord Morley reviews Swinburne's tragedy, Bothwell, in Macmillan's Magazine, XXX (Oct., 1874), 521-529). It is much more favorable than his review of Poem and Ballads in 1866.

The Edinburgh Review, CXIV (July, 1876),

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147-168, anonymously praises, with reservations the Swinburnian tragedy, Erechtheus.

Sir William Robertson Nicoll discusses Swinburne's life and writings in The Contemporary Review, XCV (May, 1909), 527-538.

Gosse has an undated review of Swinburne's drama, Lochrine.

"Swinburne and His Imitators," some stanzas from an unpublished poem, appears in an undated newspaper clipping over the initials of W. W., who may be Sir William Watson (1858-1935).

A magazine clipping of 1909 has a note on

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Swinburne's recent death and a short poem by Angela Gordon, entitled "In Memoriam: A. C. Swinburne."

A galley proof for the Bookman in 1917 contains a review, by Robert Laurence Binyon (1869-1943) of Gosse's life of Swinburne and of Mrs. Leith's account of her cousin's boyhood.

There are two copies of a cartoon, by Sir Edward Coley Burne-Jones, of Swinburne and Miss Menken.

The rest of the items are chiefly the writings of Swinburne in print, facsimile, and typescript.

Two facsimiles are of The Devil's Due (1875) by "Thomas Maitland," a penname used here by Swinburne, but ordinarily used by his enemy, Robert Williams Buchanan (1841-1901).

A number of the facsimiles portray the bindings and title page of Swinburne's books and pamphlets, including Rosamond (1857), Under the Microscope (1872), A Word for the Navy (1887), Robert Burns: A Poem (1896), and Lord Soulis (1909). Some of these items were printed for private circulation, e. g., Letters from . . . Swinburne to T. J. Wise (1909).

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A typed copy of a letter of Jan. 15, 1878, from Swinburne to Paul Hamilton Hayne (1830-1886) was transferred to the Hayne MSS. on 3-17-60.

Two pictures in this collection were transferred to the Picture File, in this Dept., on 3-21-60.

5 items transferred from the Robert Bridges MSS. (discontinued), 11-9-61. These five letters of 1879-1914 from Robert Bridges, poet laureate of England, to Edmund Gosse relate to literary matters. On Apr. 30, 1883, and Feb. 18,

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22, 1893, Bridges discusses publishing various works. The letter of Nov. 11, 1879, is a criticism of a manuscript of poetry, but apparently not one by either Goss or Bridges. The fifth item is a letter of introduction (March 16, 1914).

34 items (the George Moore MSS.) transferred, 11-13-61. These letters (ca. 1888-1921, and n. d.) of George Augustus Moore (1852-1933), poet, are one side of a correspondence with Sir Edmund Gosse about various authors and literary works.

It involves their own writings primarily, especially those of Moore, but it includes random opinions on many others as well. Writing is not easy for Moore. He labors with early drafts and puts much effort into revisions. His problems with composition are a common topic with Gosse from whom he often seeks advice. Non-literary matters seldom enter these discussions. There are twenty-three original letters and eleven typewritten copies. The source of the typewritten copies is no longer known.

The following works of Gosse are mentioned or

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discussed: Critical Kit-Kats, June 4, 1896; Life of William Congreve, Feb. 11, 1919; The Life of Algernon Charles Swinburne, Nov. 2, 1914, Apr. 28, June 20, 1915, Sept. 8, 1917.

Moore comments upon the following works of his own: The Apostle, Apr. 28, 1915; Avowals, March 20, 21, Apr. 17, Dec. 10, 1918, Jan. 17, Feb. 11, Apr. 16, 1919, and Oct. 9, _____; Balzac, Honoré de (subject of an article), July 30, 1901; The Brook Kerith, June 20, 21, 1915, July 29, 1918, and Apr. 6, 1919; Celibates, Dec. 17, 1918; Conversations in Ebury Street, Jan. 2,

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1919; A Drama for Muslin, June 20, 1915; Esther Waters, July 29, 1918; Evelyn Innes, Oct. 17, 1907; Father and Son, May 10, 1906, Oct. 17, 1907, and Sept. 17, 1918; Heloise and Abelard, Dec. 10, 17, 1918, and Apr. 6, 1919; The Lake, Dec. 7, 9, 1921; Lewis Seymour and Some Women, March 29, 1917; The Making of An Immortal (article?), n. d.; A Mummer's Wife, July 29, 1918; Salve, Sept. 8, 1917; A Storyteller's Holiday, July 29, Dec. 10, 1918; Untilled Field, March 1, 1915, and July 29, 1918; Vale, Sept. 8, 1917.

Moore frequently mentions literature that he

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is reading and occasionally gives his opinion of authors and works. Writers mentioned are: Balzac, Honored Nov. 28, 1906; Borrow, George, Nov. 28, 1906; Dickens, Charles, Nov. 3, 1912, Dec. 17, 1918; Donne, John, Apr. 1, 1918; Eliot, George, Dec. 17, 1918; Gide, André, Apr. 1, 1918; Landor, Walter Savage, March 29, 1917; Lister, Thomas, Fourth Baron Ribblesdale, Apr. 6, 1919; Pater, Walter Horatio, Aug. 13, 1914, Dec. 10, 1918; Stevenson, Robert Louis, Jan. 2, 1919; Swinburne, Algernon Charles, Sept. 8, 1914; Thackeray, William Makepeace, Dec. 17, 1918; Valéry,

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Paul Amboise, n. d.; Villon, Francois, Apr. 1, 1918.

1 item added, 2-14-62. Arthur Wilson Verity (1863-), literary scholar, sends Gosse a copy of The Works of Sir George Etherege which he edited, and he acknowledges his obligation to Gosse's work, Seventeenth Century Studies: A Contribution to the History of English Poetry. Verity is now working on a piece for a volume of Restoration plays in the Mermaid Series (May 4, 1888).

41 items added, 5-1-62 (Henry James Papers,

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recatalogued). These letters by Henry James (1843-1916), novelist, are filled with remarks and opinions about various authors and their works. James is writing to Edmund Gosse, a friend for many years, and he discusses literary and personal matters freely, sometimes extensively. He comments upon many of his own books, articles, and plays, and also upon those by Gosse and other writers. The correspondence in this addition is scattered from 1885 to 1915. Indices of authors and works with dates of the letters in which they are mentioned are given

below.

Some topics not included in the indices are: James's response to an invitation from the Society of Authors for a meeting relative to international copyrights (June 29, 1888); Dreyfus Case (Aug. 19, 1899); Boer War (ca. Oct., 1899); visit in New England (Oct. 27, 1904); death of a brother (Sept. 10, 1910); intention to become a naturalized British citizen (June 25, 1915); and family and domestic problems (Apr. 3, Sept. 21, 1900, and Sept. 29, 1901).

There are thirty-nine letters from James to

Gosse, Sir Edmund William.

88

Gosse (thirteen are typed copies only), a copy of one from James to Mrs. Gosse (original in Rare Book Room), and an original letter from Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson to Gosse. Forbes-Robertson was an actor and the producer of "The High Bird," a play by James that he comments about on Feb. 22, 1909. This correspondence was catalogued on Sept. 3, 1935, as the Henry James Papers. The typed copies should be used with caution. Photostats of the letters from James to Gosse are filed with the other copies.

An excellent bibliography of

Gosse, Sir Edmund William.

89

the works of James is Leon Edel and Dan H. Laurence, A Bibliography of Henry James (London, 1957). Many letters from James to Gosse are printed in Percy Lubbock, The Letters of Henry James (New York, 1920), 2 vols. Five letters in this collection are printed in these Letters, and they are so identified on the autograph cards. For other letters from James to Gosse see Leon Edel, ed., The Selected Letters of Henry James (New York, 1955). Consult also Evan Charteris, The Life and Letters of Sir Ed-

Gosse, Sir Edmund William.

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mund Gosse (New York and London, 1931). The original Henry James letters to Gosse in this collection appear in Rayburn S. Moore, ed., Selected Letters of Henry James to Edmund Gosse, 1882-1915; A Literary Friendship (Louisiana State University Press, 1988).

Several works by Gosse are noted or discussed in the following letters by James:

Gosse, Sir Edmund William.

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1. Critical Kit-Kats, Feb. 12, 1897;
2. Henry Fielding: An Essay, Sept. 14, 1898;
3. Ibsen, Apr. 6, 1908;
4. Lady Dorothy Nevill. An Open Letter, Dec. 13, 1913;
5. "Rousseau in England in the Nineteenth Century," July 12, 1912.

Comments about works by James appear in the following letters:

1. The American Scene, Oct. 27, 1904;
2. "Gustave Flaubert," May 15, 1902, Dec. 13, 1913;

3. "The High Bid," Apr. 6, 1908, Feb. 19, 22, 1909;
4. "Honoré de Balzac," May 15, 1902, Dec. 13, 1913;
5. Notes on Novelists, Dec. 13, 1913;
6. "The Novel in 'The Ring and the Book,'" (an address on Browning), May 12, 1912;
7. The Other House, Oct. 6, 1896, Oct. 12, 1898;
8. 70th Birthday Letter, Dec. 13, 1913;
9. "The Solution," Nov. 18, 1889;
10. The Spoils of Poynton, Oct. 6, 1896, Feb. 22, 1908;

11. Theatricals, June 25, 1894;
12. "The Turn of the Screw," Oct. 12, 1898;
13. William Wetmore Story and His Friends, Oct. 2, 1903.

Works by other authors noted are:

1. Aphrodite, July 25, 1896;
2. Jeanne d'Arc (Anatole France), Feb. 22, 1908;
3. The Letters of Robert Louis Stevenson to His Family and Friends, edited by Sidney Colvin, ca. Oct. 1899;
4. Rome (Emile Zola), July 25, 1896;
5. Sir George Tressady [Mary Augusta (Arnold)]

Ward], Oct. 6, 1896;

6. Trilby (George L. M. B. Du Maurier), Aug. 27, 1895.

7. Vailima Letters: Being Correspondence Addressed by Robert Louis Stevenson to Sidney Colvin, November 1890-October 1894, ca. Oct., 1899.

Authors noted or discussed by James are:

1. Balestier, Charles Wolcott, Dec. 10, 1891;
2. Balfour, Sir Thomas Graham, Aug. 27, 1895, Nov. 20, 1901;
3. Benson, Arthur Christopher, Aug. 22, 1895;

Gosse, Sir Edmund William.

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4. Bergerat, Auguste Emile, July 25, 1896;
5. Colvin, Sir Sidney, Dec. 1894, ca. Oct., 1899.
6. Daudet, Alphonse, Aug. 28, 1896;
7. Daudet, Léon, June 25, 1915;
8. Du Maurier, George Louis Palmella Busson, Aug. 27, 1895;
9. France, Anatole, Feb. 22, 1908;
10. Goncourt, Edmond Louis Antoine de, July 25, Aug. 28, 1896;
11. Harland, Henry, May 1, 1893, Apr. 15, 1894;
12. Henley, William Ernest, Nov. 20, 1901;

Gosse, Sir Edmund William.

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13. Howells, William Dean, Sept. 19, 1911;
14. Loti, Pierre, May 1, 1893;
15. Kipling, Rudyard, Apr. 15, June 25, 1894;
16. Moore, George Augustus, Sept. 29, 1901;
17. Nevill, Dorothy Fanny (Walpole), Dec. 13, 1913;
18. Norris, William Edward, Aug. 22, 1895;
19. Norton, Charles Eliot, Oct. 27, 1904;
20. Renan, Joseph Ernest, Feb. 22, 1908;
21. Stevenson, Fanny (Vande Grift) Osbourne, Aug. 27, 1895, Aug. 19, 1899;
22. Stevenson, Robert Louis, Aug. 19, ca. Oct.,

Gosse, Sir Edmund William.

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1899, Nov. 20, 1901;

23. Symons, Arthur William, Apr. 3, 1900;

24. Ward, Mary Augusta (Arnold), Oct. 6, 1896, &
Aug. 22, 1895;

25. Zola, Emile Edouard Charles Antoine, July
25, 1896.

6 items added, 5-3-62 (Henrik Ibsen Papers,
recatalogued).

These six autograph letters (1872-1891) to
Gosse are from Henrik Ibsen, Norwegian author,
whose works Gosse introduced to the English pu-
blic. Gosse acquired a reputation as a critic

Gosse, Sir Edmund William.

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of Scandinavian literature. All six items are written in Norwegian, but the first three are translated into English with explanatory notes in John Nilsen Laurvik and Mary Morison, Letters of Henrik Ibsen (New York, 1908), pp. 230-232, 246-248, 252-254 (Apr. 2, Oct. 14, 1872, and Feb. 20, 1873). These three items concern Ibsen's response to Gosse's articles and reviews of his works. Ibsen also mentions several of his volumes. Translations were not found for the later items (March 10, 1875; Nov. 29, 1890; Feb. 8, 1891).

Gosse, Sir Edmund William.

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The Ibsen letters were catalogued on Sept. 11, 1935, as the Henrik Ibsen Papers.

3 items added, 7-24-73. Gosse's work on poet Thomas Gray, especially the search for the "MS. Lampoons," was the subject of a letter of March 16, 1882, to William Barclay Squire.

On July 3, 1905, Gosse wrote to a reporter by the name of Cook, possibly Sir Edward Tyas Cook, sent him a copy of a speech, and thanked him for helping the "unhappy authors of the future."

Gosse, Sir Edmund William.

99

On Dec. 18, 1915, Gosse rejoiced at evidence of American support in the war.

1 item added, 11-14-73: Gosse's letter of Feb. 20, 1899, to George W. Milles with questions about Lady Bowles, daughter of poet John Donne.

MSS.

6th 24: B (70-94, 70-95, 71-304, et al.)

Gossett, Thomas F., 1916-

Papers, 1948-1974.

91 items.

Access restricted.

Primarily letters, many of them regarding or from Flannery O'Connor. Other correspondants include: Katherine Anne Porter (reminiscences about San Antonio); Father J. H. McKown (concerning the Gossett's relationship with Flannery O'Connor); Stark Young; John B. Breslin; Mark Harris; and Mrs. Edward F. O'Connor. Also includes a recording of an address by Flannery O'Connor delivered at East Texas State College Forum on the Arts (1962, Nov. 16) entitled, "Some Aspects of the Grotesque in Southern

NcD 19981116 #40329108 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

6th 24:B (70-94, 70-95, 71-304, et al.)

**Gossett, Thomas F., 1916-
Papers, ...**

(Card 3)

**1. Williams, Charles. 2. O'Connor,
Flannery. 3. Women authors--20th
century. 4. San Antonio (Tex.)--Social
life and customs. I. Gossett, Louise
Young. II. O'Connor, Edward F., Mrs.
III. Brady, Charles A., (Charles
Andrew), 1912- IV. McKown, J. H.,
Father. V. Young, Stark, 1881-1963.
VI. Harris, Mark. VII. Porter,
Katherine Anne, 1890-1980. VIII.
Breslin, John B. IX. O'Connor,
Flannery.**

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#40329108

NDHYme

MSS.

6th 24: B (70-94, 70-95, 71-304, et al.)

Gossett, Thomas F., 1916-

Papers, ...

(Card 2)

Literature;" newsletters (one with notations by O'Connor); an article entitled, "Some Unpublished Comments of Flannery O'Connor on Her Fiction," by Dr. Gossett; a copy of an article by Charles A. Brady entitled, "Unicorns at Oxford," with brief comment on Charles Williams by Miss O'Connor; and prints from colored slides made by Mrs. Gossett when she and Dr. Gossett, Katherine Anne Porter, and a few others visited Flannery O'Connor and her mother 1958, March 27.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged from accession records.

*hab

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NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

GOSSETT, THOMAS FRANK AND LOUISE (YOUNG)

Papers, 1948-1974

Winston-Salem, North Carolina

4-17-75

92 items

GOSSETT, THOMAS FRANK AND LOUISE (YOUNG)
Winston-Salem, N.C.

This collection contains letters written to and from, and collected by, Thomas and Louise Gossett from 1948 to 1974. The collection includes 44 letters from Flannery O'Connor and 21 letters from James H. McCown, S.J.

The Flannery O'Connor (1925-1964) letters extend from 1955 to 1964, written mainly to the Gossetts. She sometimes comments on her work-in-progress; and on several occasions mentions the relation-

GOSSETT, THOMAS FRANK AND LOUISE (YOUNG) 2

ship between her religion and her writing. She refers to several modern American authors, including Katherine Anne Porter, Bernard Malamud, Jack Kerouac, Mary McCarthy, Carson McCullers, and Charlye Wiggins. She participated in the Symposium on Religion and the Arts at Sweet Briar College, and lectured at creative writing classes, including one at the University of Chicago. Miss O'Connor was the recipient of a Guggenheim Fellowship, and received honorary degrees from St. Mary's College

GOSSETT, THOMAS FRANK AND LOUISE (YOUNG) 3

and Smith College.

Miss O'Connor and her mother, Mrs. Regina Cline O'Connor, lived at Andalusia Farm in Milledgeville, Ga., where she raised peacocks. They made a pilgrimage to Lourdes, France, in 1958. She corresponded with James H. McCown, S.J., who was her spiritual adviser, and also with Miss Roslyn Barnes. There is a letter about doctrinal matters from Gerald Kelly, S.J. She died of complications from lupus in 1964.

Father McCown was a friend of both the Gossetts and Miss O'Connor; letters mention mutual friends and describe Father McCown's activities at various retreat houses where he was stationed. He made several trips to Mexico and did mission work among the poor in San Antonio, Texas. He also met Msgr. Ivan Ilich, and corresponded with the author Walker Percy.

After Flannery O'Connor's death, Gossett and Father McCown were in contact with several people who wished to publish her

GOSSETT, THOMAS FRANK AND LOUISE (YOUNG) 5

letters; they refer to correspondence with Robert Giroux, Elizabeth McKee (Miss O'Connor's agent), and Lewis Lawson, and others to whom she had written.

Gossett was suspended from his position at Wesleyan College over the issue of racial integration. He also corresponded with the author Mark Harris, and publisher Stanley Young; Louise Gossett was a friend of the poet John Igo. Mrs. L.E. (Marilyn) Peterson wrote a paper on William Styron, annotated by Styron; there is also a letter from

GOSSETT, THOMAS FRANK AND LOUISE (YOUNG) 6

Styron to Mrs. Peterson.

Printed material includes newspapers and magazine clippings about Flannery O'Connor; several newsletters from Father McCown; a copy of "Some Unpublished Comments by Flannery O'Connor on her Fiction," by Thomas Gossett; and "The Achievement of William Styron," by Marilyn Peterson. There are 21 photographs from 1957 and 1958 of Miss O'Connor, Father McCown, Katherine Anne Porter, and others, at Andalusia Farm.

GOSSETT, THOMAS FRANK

To Mattie Russell

1969, Dec. 29	L.S.	Winston-Salem, N.C.
1973, Jan. 17	"	"
1973, Feb. 17	"	"
1973, March 3	"	"
1973, June 5	"	"
1974, March 28	"	"

Gossett, Thomas Frank and Louise (Young)
Papers

4-17-75

Gossip, William Murray

Papers, 1904-1925

Inverness, Scotland

18-F

1 vol.

7-27-73

Gossip, William Murray. Papers, Inverness,
Scotland

William Murray Gossip (b. ca. 1887) succeeded his father, James Alexander Gossip (d. 1921), who operated Howden & Co., nurserymen, seedsmen, and florists at Inverness. The elder Gossip was provost of Inverness during 1907-1910. Howden & Co. was an old firm and one of the major businesses of its type in northern Scotland.

Gossip, William Murray

2

The volume is William Murray Gossip's Scrapbook, 1904-1925, that contains a variety of clippings, letters, documents, and memorabilia. Subjects include James Alexander Gossip, William Murray Gossip, Gossip family genealogy, cycling and camping, World War I, and events at Inverness and its environs.

MSS.

x

Gotham, Elizabeth Lucina, 1887-1968.

Family papers, 1902-1968 (bulk 1920-1929).

360 items (1.5 linear ft.).

In Semans family. Papers, 1878-1991.

Access is restricted.

Correspondence, pictures, a few genealogical items and clippings relating to the Gotham family of Potsdam, N.Y., and particularly to Elizabeth Lucina Gotham. The materials describe training and employment of baby nurses. Gotham worked for the Biddle, Trent, and Semans families beginning in the 1920s when she began to care for Mary Duke Biddle Trent Semans. A number of letters describe participation in an evangelical group, including travel

NcD

30 MAY 92

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NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Gotham, Elizabeth Lucina, 1887-1968.

Family papers, ... (Card 2)

to Honduras.

**Nurse and companion to the Biddle,
Trent, and Semans families of N.C. and
N.Y.**

**Forms one of four subgroups in Semans
family papers, 1878-1991.**

Inventory in repository.

**1. Gotham, Elizabeth Lucina, 1887-
1968. 2. Semans, Mary Duke Biddle
Trent. 3. Infants--Care--New York. 4.
Nursing schools--New York. 5. Child
care workers--New York. 6.
Evangelistic work--philosophy. 7.
Genre: Photographs. I. Title**

Goudareau, J. M. C.

Papers, 1872

Ste. Cecile, France

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

1 item

4-8-60

Gould, Augustus Addison

Papers, 1825-1851

Boston, Suffolk Co., Mass.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

9 items

4-8-60

Gould, Augustus Addison Papers, 1825-1851
Boston, Suffolk Co., Mass. 9 items Sketch

Augustus Addison Gould (1803-1866), physician, conchologist, naturalist, and author, was the son of Nathaniel Duren Gould, musician and conductor, to whom he wrote a series of eight letters, 1825-1827. He begins with his journey south to Jericho, Maryland, where he became a private tutor in the family of McBlair. New York is described as inferior to Boston. After a comment on Baltimore, young Gould describes the Baltimore pike out to Jericho at the Little Gunpowder falls. The McBlair family and their

Gould, Augustus Addison

2

business ventures are noted. Gould drew a picture of the McBlair house, factory, and surrounding buildings for his father (Oct. 7, 1825). He describes the Maryland woods and the social life of the factory community. He tells of his school, of church, and of visits to Baltimore and Bel Air. Young Gould mentions his Harvard classmates, Prentice, Livermore, Wilder, and Ticknor. On April 16, 1826, he discusses his choice of a profession, inclining to law or medicine. In an undated letter (probably July, 1826), he speaks of his growing fondness for the

Gould, Augustus Addison

3

of medicine. His friend, Dr. Gittings, encourages this. References are made to the Unitarians.

Gould, Charles A.

Papers, 1861-1889, n.d.

Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky

SEE SHELF LIST

239 items

5-30-85

Flowers Fund

Gould, Charles A., Papers. Louisville,
Jefferson Co., Kentucky

The collection consists mainly of correspondence from family members to Charles A. Gould, who was originally from Lexington, Massachusetts. It covers the period from when Gould applied to President Lincoln for the directorship of the consulate at Prince Edward Island in March, 1861, through his service in the Civil War, and the several civilian positions he held in Kentucky after the war. By 1873 Gould had

Gould, Charles A.

2

settled down in Louisville, Kentucky, where his name begins to appear in the city directories. In 1878 he was listed as an employee of the Louisville Steam Lithographing Co., and in 1880 he was listed as a cashier for that firm.

The collection is divided into six categories: correspondence, 1861-1889, and a few undated letters, this category forming the bulk of the collection; legal papers, 1871-1872, including a court summons; financial papers, 1864-1873, consisting mostly of receipts from

Gould, Charles A.

3

various businesses; miscellany, 1864-1871, and printed material, 1865-1870s, including a muster roll of privates employed for extra duty, calling cards, complimentary tickets to various functions, business cards and a dance card; printed material, including a theater and concert program, a flyer from Fuller's Carpet Beating Works, a tract encouraging reconciliation of the North and South printed after the Civil War, information about Gould, Darling & Co., a wholesale household goods business with

Gould, Charles A.

4

which Gould was associated and two pictures probably of family members.

A few highlights of Charles Gould's career follows. On Sept. 21, 1863, Corporal Charles Gould was ordered to Nicholasville, Ky. with an ambulance and was under the command of General A. E. Burnside. There is one letter from Burnside (Feb. 15, 1863) in the collection to Charles thanking him for a photograph he had sent to his wife. By Nov., 1863, he was captain and assistant adjutant general at the head-

Gould, Charles A.

5

quarters of the Department of Ohio in Cincinnati and by Feb. 22, 1866, Charles had been mustered out of service. Before he was mustered out, he was doing a considerable amount of soul searching to try and seek a proper position for himself. By April, 1866, he had joined with George A. Darling and Charles F. Smith to form the firm of Gould, Darling & Co., wholesale dealers in household furnishings. In Feb., 1867, he was appointed deputy collector for the Fifth

Gould, Charles A.

6

Internal Revenue District of Kentucky to inspect the distilleries in the district. He later became a broker in tobacco and spirits in Louisville. In March, 1873, Charles apparently was checking into the carpet and rug cleaning industry. It is uncertain whether or not he actually did go into this business. In July, 1873, Charles wrote from Bowling Green, Ky., on letterhead stationery of the Security Insurance Company of Kentucky. In two letters, March 18, 1870, and Sept. 7, 1871, Sarah, Charles's

Gould, Charles A.

7

sister, on behalf of Charles writes that she has gone to Mrs. Perkins, apparently a fortune teller, to ask her advice about his future. In the letter of 1870, she advises him to go into the insurance business. In the 1871 letter, she suggests that he remain in the brokerage liquor business. The fortune teller admonished him against changing his business so often and advised that people who made their fortunes fast also lost their fortunes in a hurry.

The collection gives a particularly good view of family relationships, sibling, husband and

Gould, Charles A.

8

wife, and parent and child. Charles had two brothers and six sisters who wrote to him. Their concern for each other's health and welfare is routinely reflected. Scattered references are made to the relationship between Charles's father, James Gould, and his brother Frank with other family members. His father and brother Frank are routinely described as risks to do business with because of their propensity to build castles in the air and their costly business adventures. There are several

Gould, Charles A.

9

letters relating to some family property which apparently Charles's mother had inherited. Several letters contain sisterly advice, from warnings about smoking which Nellie says leads to drinking (April 28, 1866), and Sarah who offers advice about marriage (Sept. 15, 1867). Later Sarah writes on behalf of her mother offering do's and dont's about how to take care of Charles's infant son (March 18, 1870).

References to the Civil War are sketchy. There are a couple relating to fund raising

Gould, Charles A.

10

activities in Massachusetts for the U. S. Sanitary Commission. On April 21, 1864, one of Charles's friends wrote him from the U. S. Army Ninth Army Corps Headquarters in Annapolis, Md. He had replaced Charles on the staff. In the letter (Apr. 21, 1864) he explained what some of his duties were. There are several letters describing the civilian reaction to the end of the war and to Lincoln's death. In a letter, Dec. 16, 1867, Frank described his activities in Florida during the war. For some time he was

Gould, Charles A.

11

a contract surgeon and volunteer in the federal outpost at Cedar Keys. The problems encountered during the postwar reconstruction period are described in areas of Texas, Georgia and Kentucky in letters dated March 31 and Oct. 29, 1866, and Sept. 17, 1867.

Because so many letters are written from Lexington, Mass., one is able to get an idea of several different aspects of life in the area. For example reading to family members, attending a singing school and having tintypes

Gould, Charles A.

12

taken figured prominently among the amusements. In other letters dated June 18, and Dec. 4, 1866, household chores and wages paid to domestic help employed in the Gould household are described. Various holidays and celebrations are also described.

*There are several letters to Charles from his sister Katie, who lived with her husband and children in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. Different aspects of life there are commented upon, including social and economic

Gould, Charles A.

13

conditions and how the Civil War in the United States was affecting people in Charlottetown. Letters indicate her husband was a successful businessman, but it is not stated whether or not he is Canadian.

Disease, sickness and death figure prominently in several letters. Two of Charles's sisters die, one of them from tuberculoses. In a letter, Feb. 21, 1864, Carrie wrote she had visited Mrs. Sessions on his behalf and reported that in a trance she had prescribed a remedy

Gould, Charles A.

14

for a sore throat. A later visit is made to a doctor, who is described as a trance medium. That visit is described in a letter, May 23, 1864. Other references are made to smallpox, Jan. 16 and 19, 1873, to cholera July 27, 1873 and to a disease attacking horses, Dec. 1. 1872.

- * Further information relating to Gould's sister Katie and her family is located in the Collection Control File.

Gould, Charles L.

Letters. 1862-1863.

Brattleboro, Vt.

Section A

3 pieces

APR 7 1942

Gould, Charles L.	Letters	1862-1863
Brattleboro, Vt.	3 pieces	Sketch

Correspondence between a soldier in the Union army and his family in Vermont. Set includes one bit of verse from Charles which may or may not have been original.

Gould, John H.

Papers, 1860

Baltimore, Baltimore Co., Md.

Section A

3 items

10-20-60

Gould, John H. Papers, 1860. Baltimore,
Baltimore Co., Md.

Three personal letters of 1860 from Harrison Gould, of the Richmond, Va., Dispatch, to his brother, John H. Gould, of the Baltimore, Md., Sun.

Harrison avows himself to be a Republican and writes accordingly. Some Richmonders said that they might vote for the Republican Presidential candidate, Abraham Lincoln. One of the smartest lawyers in Richmond is said to have written to Lincoln, offering to support

Gould, John H.

2

him in return for a postmastership. Lincoln is said to have answered that he had 28 applications for the same position, which he could give to but one applicant.

Gould, John Mead

NUCMC

Papers, 1841-1943

Portland, Cumberland Co., Maine

IX-F; 3300 items & 287 vols.

SEE SHELF LIST

12-8-67

Gould, John Mead, b. 1839.

Papers, 1861-1926.--Addition, 30 items.

Shelf Location: 9-E

Photocopies of letters, 1906-1926, from veterans of Gould's Civil War regiment, initially the 1st Maine Vols. (Infantry) but later reconstituted as the 10th and 29th regiments, mostly giving news about the deaths of its former members. Also includes a
(continued on next card)

Gould, John Mead, b. 1839. (card 2)

photocopy of an autobiographical and
genealogical narrative by Gould and
reproductions of two pictures.

Gift: 09/26/88

Accessioned: 11/09/88

Acc. No.: 88-084

Gould, John Mead. Papers, 1841-1943. Portland,
Cumberland Co., Maine

The papers of John Mead Gould (1839-1930) are those of the official historian of the 1st-10th-29th Maine Volunteers in the Union Army during the Civil War. They contain letters, diaries, official papers, and pictures. Gould devoted his life to a detailed chronicle of this regiment, both in the field and as a veterans' association officer after the fighting. References to Portland, Maine, and to Edward Sylvester Morse, Gould's lifelong friend, occur in the manuscripts. Unfortunately, the detailed accounts of the Civil

Gould, John Mead

2

War fighting, sent home in journal form to be bound, are not with the collection. These missing volumes of letters were the basis of the History of the 1st-10th-29th Maine Regiment published in 1871. Filed at the beginning of the papers is a brief chronology Gould kept while in the army.

The early letters concern Edward Gould, father of John Mead Gould. He was cashier of the Manufacturer's and Trader's Bank of Portland. A member of the Natural History Society of Portland, Edward Gould received a description of California redwoods in 1853. Young John Mead

Gould, John Mead

3

Gould was sent to Gould Academy at Bethel, Maine, where he was a schoolmate of Edward Sylvester Morse (1838-1925), a Maine boy who became a distinguished American zoologist. Both boys were interested in shells. For many years references and correspondence pertain to Morse. A draftsman at the Portland locomotive works during the Civil War, he began to make drawings of Melania for George Washington Tryon. (These were published by the Smithsonian Institution in 1866 in a monograph on mollusks.) Morse correspondence with G.W. Tryon and Gould during the 1860's gives details of Morse's early career.

Gould, John Mead

4

William E. Harward, a friend who went to New York, describes the 7th New York Militia, a regiment which becomes the 7th New York Volunteers.

1st Maine Volunteers

On April 23, 1861, John Mead Gould enlisted as a private in Co. C, 1st Maine Volunteers, presumably for three months, although the Governor of Maine insisted the term of service was two years. The first group of 1861 letters come from Washington, D. C., where the 1st Maine

Gould, John Mead

5

joins the confusion around the Capital involving
Negroes, heat, health, and food.

10th Maine Volunteers

Ordered back to Maine in July, the men were
not pressed to continue service for two years,
but many of them entered the 10th Maine in
which Gould became a 2nd lieutenant in Co. E.
He served as adjutant from March 29, 1862, until
May 8, 1863, when the 10th was mustered out.
Gould stated that this regiment had "in its
ranks the greatest number of good soldiers and

the fewest of poor ones of all the Maine regiments."

Most of the details of the 10th and its successor, the 29th, are ably recorded in Gould's History of the 1st-10th-29th Maine Regiment, so that this sketch will not contain what he so ably narrated in 1871.

The Railroad Brigade

During the winter of 1861-1862 the regiment with the 1st Michigan and 60th New York formed the brigade guarding the Baltimore and Ohio

Gould, John Mead

7

Railroad at Relay, Maryland. Gould's letters (they are illustrated) portray life in the "Railway Brigade". The guard duty was regarded as a vast responsibility because of the vital need to keep the line open for supplies for McClellan's army around Washington. Evidently Gould enjoyed Baltimore, which he visited and described many times. Colonel George Lafayette Beal was in command of the 10th Maine in the brigade under Colonel John Cleveland Robinson (1817-1897) and later Colonel Dixon Stansbury Miles. The regiment was sent to Harper's Ferry in Mar., 1862, where Gould was impressed with the large number

Gould, John Mead

8

of troops moving into Washington. The great devastation at Harper's Ferry contrasted sharply with the beautiful scenery. Families of officers who came to live or to visit at Harper's Ferry were a great annoyance.

Battle of Winchester

Finally in May, 1862, the 10th Maine moved to Winchester, where it served under Lt. Col. James S. Fillebrown, provost marshal of the town. There the Union troops awaited the return of the Confederate army under General

Gould, John Mead

9

Thomas Jonathan Jackson.

The first action in battle seen by the 10th Maine came during the retreat of the army of General Nathaniel Prentice Banks from Winchester when the regiment held in reserve fought as the rear guard of the Union troops. Gould listed casualties of the 10th Maine on May 29, 1862. The regiment became part of the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, under General Samuel Wylie Crawford. While at Front Royal, Va., Gould wrote home a description of Belle Boyd's activities. He also kept a report made by a Union spy sent to determine "Stonewall" Jackson's whereabouts in

June, 1862.

The Battle of Cedar Mountain

In the summer the 10th Maine served under General John Pope, suffering severe casualties at the Battle of Cedar Mountain. At Rockville on Sept. 8, 1862, Gould wrote of the decimated 1st Brigade and of various Union commanders: Crawford, Pope, Banks, and McDowell.

The Battle of Antietam

Two fragments of "field notes" survive from the Maryland campaign. They are dated Aug. 12-Sept. 2 and Sept. 7-28, 1862. Gould sent home the list of casualties of the 10th Maine after the Battle of Antietam. The letters of Nov. and Dec., 1862, describe a Sharp's carbine and list guns he has collected. The fatal wounding of General Joseph King Fenn Mansfield at Antietam was witnessed by Gould, whose account of this was forwarded to Mansfield's family in Middletown, Conn.

The Gould family had relatives in Bethel, Maine, where the Twitchell family lived. Here

also was the Gould Academy which John Mead Gould attended. Adelbert B. Twitchell, Jr., was a friend of these early years who continued to correspond with Gould. Sometime in 1863, Adelthia Twitchell, Adelbert's sister came to an understanding, if not a betrothal, with John Mead Gould. (Probably this event occurred after the 10th Maine was disbanded in May, 1863.) A group of soldiers' letters to her in late 1862 are from members of the 17th New Hampshire Regiment. Adelthia Twitchell inspired Gould with a deep affection, so that when she decided to marry another Union officer in 1865, Gould

Gould, John Mead

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was greatly depressed. The Gould and Twitchell families were deeply religious, as letters from both groups demonstrate during and after the war.

The 10th Maine in the 1st Division of the XII Corps spent the winter of 1862-1863 near Fairfax and Stafford Court Houses. It was mustered out on May 8, 1863, at the end of two years' service. Meanwhile Colonel George Lafayette organized in the fall of 1863 a new veteran regiment called the 29th Maine.

The 29th Maine

Beginning in Jan., 1864, the Gould family wrote many letters about Portland events, family gossip, army business, and finances. Evidently John Mead Gould transmitted large amounts of money from Union soldiers to his father at the National Trader's Bank. These sums were then paid to the families of the 29th Maine troops.

The regiment sailed on Feb. 2, 1864, for New Orleans to join the 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, XIX Army Corps, for service in the Red River Expedition of General Nathaniel Prentice Banks.

Gould, John Mead

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During the campaign Colonel Beal took command of the 1st Brigade, with Gould as his adjutant. Letters from the Red River begin Mar. 10, 1864, with comment on the poor quality of both the troops and the leaders. On April 26, Gould wrote there was no Stonewall Jackson in Louisiana. No clear picture is given in the letters of the expedition, which was neither a Confederate victory nor a Union success. Gould remarked on the poor health of the Maine troops exhausted by heat, exposure, marching, and bad water. The U.S. Sanitary Commission sent new clothing to New Orleans to outfit the men.

In late May, 1864, Howard Gould, John's brother, and Del Twitchell, his friend, were in Virginia in the Maine cavalry.

Gould's few letters from the Red River Expedition gave opinions on such Union officers as Andrew Jackson Smith, Nathaniel Prentice Banks, and George Lafayette Beal. He remarked on the inaccuracies of published reports of this expedition, including the rumors of cotton speculation (June 17, 1864).

(The 29th Maine sailed on the Clinton for Fortress Monroe and then encamped near Washington, D.C.)

Gould, John Mead

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June and July, 1864, were spent in refitting the 1st Brigade. Gould found the XIX Corps a "mixed-up" organization of scattered and diverse units. By July 31, 1864, the XIX Corps and the "disorganized" VI Corps were in the same command.

Gould marched through Harper's Ferry with the 29th Maine to join the command of General Philip Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. Discipline improved and the army filled up with replacements.

On Sept. 8, 1864, word was received that Adelthia Twitchell and her younger sister,

Gould, John Mead

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Amelia Jenkins Twitchell, were coming South as teachers under the auspices of the American Missionary Association.

The Battle of Opequon Creek

Meanwhile, on Sept. 18, 1864, the 29th Maine fought in the battle at Opequon Creek. Gould sent home the casualty list. No letters survive describing the fight at Fisher's Hill, Sept. 22, 1864, but Gould wrote three letters on Oct. 21, 1864, about the Battle of Cedar Creek. Here are opinions of General Philip Sheridan,

Gould, John Mead

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William Dwight, and Edwin Page Davis. This was one of the romantic events of the Civil War. The 29th Maine had not been routed as had some other regiments in the surprise Confederate attack.

In Nov. Gould left brigade headquarters and returned to the regiment. Here he was commissioned a major on Dec. 20, 1864, and spent the winter at Stevenson's Depot, Va.

Adelthia -"Dellie"- Twitchell arrived at Beaufort, S.C., on Nov. 8, 1864, with Amelia. Her frequent letters describe freedmen, her efforts to educate and edify them, and the

officers of the 32nd U.S. Colored Infantry stationed at Hilton Head. Among these men was Lt. Col. Benjamin W. Thompson, provost marshal general of the Department of the South. Much religious opinion obscures the descriptions of life among the freedmen, but religion does not prevent the young Union officers from visiting the Twitchell girls.

Gould was sent home in Feb., 1865, to recruit, entered Island Hospital at Harper's Ferry in April with bilious remittant fever, and returned to the regiment in May, 1865. The

29th sailed to Savannah, Ga., and finally arrived at Darlington, S.C., in July, 1865, to remain for a year. Letters for this period of military occupation in South Carolina are not voluminous, as Gould continued to send home his journal. Correspondence with his father mentions business opportunities in the South. Cotton and lumber speculation are concerns until the end of 1865. Gould begins to think of remaining in South Carolina in business.

Deeply religious and concerned with the life of the Negroes, he expressed hope that his work as assistant provost judge at Darlington,

S.C., would aid the black people. Gould's depression at this time was deepened by the approaching marriage of Adelthia Twitchell to Colonel Thompson. The Twitchell sisters returned to Bethel, Maine, to prepare for the wedding on Sept. 14, 1865. Col. and Mrs. Thompson went to Williamsport, Pa., where the Colonel was to supervise the lumber operations of Dodge and Sons of New York. Letters from Williamsport begin at this time.

Amelia Twitchell returned to her missionary work in South Carolina in Nov., 1865. Correspondence with Gould began and he actually

paid her monthly salary of \$20.00, as the American Missionary Society did not support its workers with stipends.

Early in 1866 Gould decided to leave the army and enter business with Major Alpheus Greene of the 29th Maine, John M. McCall, and Edward C. Murray. Their store and lumbering ventures at Yanhanna Ferry came to a disastrous end, the description of which gives an excellent picture of economic life in South Carolina during reconstruction.

Early in the summer of 1866 Gould met Amelia

Twitchell and fell in love with her. She returned to Maine. Gould's letters to her alternate among love, religion, business difficulties, and illness. He returned to Portland and married Amelia on Nov. 13, 1866. Alpheus Greene's reports to Gould indicate the serious difficulties in which their business was involved. Amelia, Gould, and Greene's family came back to Yanhanna Ferry in the midst of a bitterly cold January in 1867.

Economic conditions were desperately hard; politics, as bad. Gould wrote on April 22, 1867, that on whites were concerned about

Negro suffrage; the blacks had scarcely heard of it. Gould and Greene sent their wives home by ship in May, 1867. They drove their horses and carryall north to Williamsport, Pa., in June, abandoning what was left of their business. Malaria, floods, and a destitute country had defeated them.

Gould worked for C.P. Kimball and Co., carriage makers in Portland, Maine, before he returned to his old position in the National Traders' Bank in 1873. He settled his private financial affairs as best he could, going bankrupt in 1869. Alpheus Greene was in financial

difficulty for a number of years, remaining in Williamsport, Pa., before finally returning to Providence, R.I., in 1872.

For the remainder of his long life, John Mead Gould served as historian for the 1st-10th-29th Maine Regiment. Correspondence for the publication of the official history begins in 1867. He wrote to ask various veterans for information, and their answers together with a few maps of battles helped Gould compile his excellent history. Almost immediately after the Civil War the veteran survivors began reunions, the 1st-10th-29th Maine following the national

pattern.

A partial list of letters concerning the above details includes:

1. Col. James S. Fillebrown: Antietam, Falling Waters, General Dwight, reorganization of 1863, and other details, Jan. - Aug., 1870.
2. Lt. Col. John D. Beardsley: Cedar Mt., Feb. 13, 1870.
3. General George Lafayette Beal: Antietam, Jan. 28 and Mar. 24, 1870.
4. Lt. Edwin D. Fowler: Antietam, Mar. 3, 1870; Fisher's Hill, Aug. 12-15, 1870.

Gould, John Mead

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5. General Charles Emerson: Antietam, Feb. 19, 1870; Cedar Mt., Feb. 19, 1870.
6. Lt. Charles P. Whitney: Antietam, Winchester, Mar. 14, 1870.
7. Lt. Charles B. Fillebrown: Sabine Cross Roads Mar. 11, 1870; Pleasant Hill, Mar. 11, 1870.
8. Capt. Benjamin M. Redlon: Antietam, Opequon, Cedar Creek, Sabine Cross Roads, Oct. 26, 1870.
9. Capt. Elijah M. Shaw: Winchester, Mar. 25, May 24, 1870.
10. Capt. Granville Blake: Antietam, Apr. 19, 22, May 27, 1870; Cedar Creek, Dec. 13, 1870.

11. Capt. Wm. Whitman Whitemarsh: Red River Campaign, July 4, 1870.
12. Major Alpheus Greene: Cedar Creek, Oct. 31, 1870.
13. Capt. Lorenzo Dow Stacy: Cedar Creek, Nov. 7, 1870; Red River Campaign, Nov. 7, 1870.
14. Lt. Marcus DeLano: Antietam, Dec. 9, 14, 1870; Winchester, Dec. 14, 1870.

In 1870, Edward Sylvester Morse wrote a number of letters to Gould in regard to the publication of maps in the regimental history. Morse was at Peabody Institute in Salem, Mass.

Many veterans helped Gould by buying the history or by selling it in various New England towns. Although not affluent in the 1870's, Gould began to collect books about the Civil War and to seek government publications from Maine and the United States. On Jan. 4, 1875, he remarked that he was in debt for the cost of publishing the history.

Economic depression marked the 1870's. Business disasters are noted; for example, C.P. Kimball, the carriage maker, failed and moved his factory to Chicago. Veterans wrote to Gould to establish pension claims.

On June 1, 1874, Professor John Smith Sewall of Bowdoin College described a student rebellion

Gould continued membership in the Portland Natural History Society. Edward S. Morse was becoming "a big gun," although few details now appear concerning his career. Morse sent Gould a picture in 1878.

The Gould family and relatives went camping on the Maine coast in the summer; some friends came from out of state. At this period Gould was interested in family genealogy.

The years from 1880 until 1929 are filled with all sorts of veteran activities: reunions

were held; regimental directories were compiled; excursions were made to battlefields in Maryland and Va.; pensions were secured for veterans; monuments erected; and a Civil War library was gathered.

Gould published a regimental directory in 1889, as well as corrections for his history and a narrative of the mortal wounding of General Joseph K.F. Mansfield (1895).

The deeply religious character of the Gould family inspired the eldest daughter, Annie Allender Gould, to go to China as a missionary.

Gould, John Mead

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There she was killed in the Boxer Rebellion about July 1, 1900.

Correspondence with General Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain and Congressman Thomas Brackett Reed came in the 1900's.

Gould's son, Oliver Cromwell Gould, and his niece, Alice E. (Gould) Breene, assisted in veteran activities in Gould's last years. Reunions continued until 1943, when the 1st-10th-29th Maine Regimental Association was disbanded.

Legal papers of this collection contain personal commissions; soldiers' discharges;

Gould, John Mead

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furloughs; and pensions; papers from the superior provost court at Darlington, S.C., 1865-1866; and personal legal papers.

Rolls and reports of the 1st-10th-29th Maine, 1861-1869, form the official papers of the regiment concerning supplies, finances, furloughs, etc.

Financial papers center around arrangements to pay soldiers' families in Maine.

Reunion papers, 1869-1933, cover sixty-five consecutive regimental reunions with lists of veterans, minutes of meetings, obituaries, etc.

The 1st-10th-29th Maine Association built its own reunion hall in 1884-1885 on Long Island, Casco Bay, Maine; and later the Ladies Auxilliary also built a cottage there. The Grand Army of the Republic held its annuel encampment at Portland in 1885.

Volumes in the Gould Papers divide into three categories: records of the 1st-10th-29th Maine; diaries of Gould and family or friends, 1842-1895; and miscellaneous personal accounts and notebooks.

Directory volumes contain two sets of numerous little notebooks, red-covered and white-

covered, which contain many biographical details of the veterans of the regiment. The career of a Louisiana freedman, Harry Johnson, who followed the regiment home to Maine, is related in the white-covered volume marked "Jennings". These notebooks are the basis of the directory published by Gould in 1889.

The letters by Gould during the war, called his journal, were bound into several volumes by his family. Although these are not with his papers, a long series of memorandum diaries by Gould remains in the collection. These little volumes begin in 1854, at Bethel Academy and

Gould, John Mead

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continue until 1874, when Adelthia (Twitchell) Thompson and William E. Harward died. It is probable that this is the date William Edward Gould left the First National Bank in Portland. His family moved to North Conway, N.H.

With Gould's Civil War diary is that of Levi Johnson, Co. B, 29th Maine, in South Carolina in 1865.

Amelia (Twitchell) Gould's diaries are dated 1860, 1862, 1863, 1864-1865.

The uncle of John Mead Gould was a Presbyterian minister, the Reverend Samuel McClellan

Gould, John Mead

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Gould, who served in churches in Pennsylvania. His early diary is dated 1841-1845 - a record of subscriptions in his church. The later diary 1890-1895, was kept at Ambler, Pa., in a home for aged ministers.

There are also diaries of excursions to Antietam, Cedar Mountain, etc., in the period 1884-1912.

Printed materials cover clippings, broadsides, and pamphlets, many from the Civil War era. Accounts of Civil War prisons appear in the clippings as reminiscences. Casualties are

reported in clippings directly after the Civil War battles in which the regiment fought.

Broadsides contain poetry, veteran materials, and political brochures. The pamphlets pertain to veterans' activities.

The many pictures of this collection illustrate the history of the 1st-10th-29th Maine from the Civil War through its many reunions, as well as portray after the war the battlefields on which it fought. Some lithographs of the Red River Expedition and the officers of the regiment are included.

MSS.

2nd 90:F Box 3
Gould, William R..

Letter, 1864.

1 item.

Resident of N.Y..

Letter to Mr. Dorman regarding the
financial impact of the Civil War.

*mjd

1. United States--History--Civil War,
1861-1865--Economic aspects.

NcD

16 MAY 96

34742139

NDHYme

Gourdin, Robert Newman

Papers, 1789-1926

Charleston, Charleston Co., S.C.

XIV-F

143 items

55 items added, 9-16-41

7-8-41

254 " & 3 vols. added,

4-18-52

(See also bound
vol. cards)

2 items added, 3-11-58

3 items added, 3-24-67

2 items added, 6-19-67

1 vol. transferred, 12-17-58,
to Chas. G. Platen Papers

GOURDIN, Robert N. Letters and Papers 1789-^{2.6}
Charleston, S.C. 454 pieces + Sketch 1904

Robert N. and Henry Gourdin were prominent citizens of Charleston, S.C.. Coming from a planting family of modest means, they began mercantile and commission business in Charleston about 1840, and had a considerable part in the promotion of railroad building in the state. Sometime later they formed a partnership with Frederic C. Matthiesson under the firm name of Gourdin, Matthiesson and Company. This

GOURDIN, Robert N. Sketch (2)

continued until 1858 when Louis Gourdin Young, a nephew was taken into the partnership. He was the son of Thomas G. Young and Gourdin's sister who signs herself only as "R. Young".* At this time the firm was valued at \$162,470.00 In 1860 R.N. Gourdin's real estate was valued at \$10,900, and he owned eight slaves. Henry Gourdin's real estate totaled \$12,000 and two slaves.

The firm dealt in rice, sea island cotton, and wines. During the Civil War they sold much of their wine stock, shipping it to points in-

* ANNA REBECCA (GOURDIN)
YOUNG

GOURDIN, Robert N. Sketch (3)

land. After the war they worked to restore their trade and Robert N. Gourdin made several trips to Liverpool in the interests of the business. They were hard hit by the panic of 1873.

Louis Gourdin Young served in the Confederate army and participated in the fighting around Petersburg in 1864. During this period his mother stayed in Cheraw, S.C., from which she wrote several letters to her brother, R.N. Gourdin who remained in Charleston. The war letters reflect the difficulties in transportation and the general confusion of the times. There is

GOURDIN, Robert N. Sketch (4)

some mention of the siege of Charleston. In 1861 runaway slaves on the sea islands and the situation at Sumter are subjects of comment.

Immediately after the war there was hope of a quick return to normal life and business. There is comment on the need for speedy repair of railroads. The bad condition of St. Michael's St. Phillip's and other Charleston churches is a subject several times referred to, together with the feeling that the congregations will never again attend services at them.

GOURDIN, Robert N.

Sketch (5)

Henry Gourdin was a close friend of John C. Calhoun. Upon Calhoun's death in April, 1850, Alfred Huger was sent to Washington to bring the body back to Charleston. His two letters written from there contain much interesting comment on partisan matters and the Benton-Foote feud.

This collection represents a family and business establishment of considerable importance in Charleston life. The material itself is quite barren, and there is little information in the letters. [For biog. info. see Charleston News & Courier, Aug. 7, 1904] *The 55 pieces added do not change the picture.*

Gourdin, Robert N. Sketch (6)

254 items and 3 vols. added 4-18-52 . There are letters written in Aug. 1844 to Robert N. Gourdin from his friend Thomas J. Young, who had journeyed to Boston. He dwells at length on national politics, stating that he felt Clay would defeat Polk, that the majority of the people were for protection, and that he differed with some of the opinions of Rhett and Calhoun. In the summer and fall of 1853 Henry Gourdin was in Europe, and in his letters he mentioned railroad construction in North and South Carolina, the Dunovant-Legaré duel, and the state of the

Gourdin, Robert N.

Sketch (7)

European market for sea island cotton. In Oct. 1856 H. E. Young wrote from Charleston to Robert N. Gourdin in Manchester, Eng., telling of the duel between Ed. Magrath and W. R. Taber, Jr. and the recent campaign in which Wm. Porcher Miles was elected to Congress. There are quite a few letters from Robert's sister, Mrs. A. R. Young, who during at least part of the Civil War lived in Cheraw, S.C. She wrote from there on Apr. 23, 1864 about the work in both that town and Florence that was being done by the Female Association for the Relief of the Soldiers.

Gourdin, Robert N.

Sketch (8)

Upon his election to the S. C. convention that was assembled late in 1860 to consider the matter of secession, Robert Gourdin received several letters urging that S. C. take that fatal step. After the convention had voted for secession, John W. Ellis of N. C. wrote to Robert, praising S. C. for what she had done, attacking Andrew Johnson as a demagogue and a traitor, and saying that Jacob Thompson, Sec. of the Interior, was loyal to the South. There is a copy of a letter written from Charleston by Alfred Huger on Feb. 14, 1861, speculating on the steps Lincoln and Major Anderson might

Gourdin, Robert N.

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take in regard to Sumter and criticizing Gen. Scott.

In 1862 Henry Edward Young was serving with Longstreet's Corp in Va. He wrote his Uncle Robert an evaluation of various officers, including Beauregard, Bragg, Joseph E. Johnston, Lee, and "Stonewall" Jackson. In Dec., 1863, he was in Charleston and from there he wrote about the shelling of the city proper, Fort Sumter, and other fortifications.

Some letters mention the price of sugar in S.C. during the Civil War and the wine trade of the Gourdin brothers. A copy of a deed of

Gourdin, Robert N.

sketch (10)

sale shows that in May 1864 a mulatto woman and her four children were sold to them and Henry E. Young for \$1000.

A soldier's letter of June 10, 1864 describes the battle of Fort Darling on Drewry's Bluff, Va. and comments on the renomination of Lincoln. After the removal of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston as commander of the Army and Dept. of Tenn., Henry Gourdin wrote to Robert about it. Letters from S. C. in Jan. of 1865 contain references to Sherman's activities.

On Sept. 25, 1865 Wm. Porcher Miles wrote his view on the situation in the South at that

Gourdin, Robert N.

Sketch (11)

time and stated that he was entering the factor-
age and commission business in New Orleans with
his father-in-law.

According to a letter of Oct. 31, 1874 yellow
fever was then in Charleston. There is a copy
of a pamphlet published in memory of Rev. Charles
Wallace Howard, who was pastor of the French
Protestant Church of Charleston from 1845 to
1852. Tipped in the back of this pamphlet is a
letter from Mrs. Harriott H. Ravenel to R. N.
Gourdin, criticizing his tribute to Rev. Howard.
A number of cooking recipes are to be found at
the end of this collec- tion.

Gourdin, Robert N.

Sketch (12)

The two bound volumes are a book on the geography of Chatham Co., Ga. by Charles G. Platen* and an account book of R. N. Gourdin which is largely composed of records relating to estates.

This addition is from the Marmaduke Floyd Collection.

2 items added 3-11-58: Certificate of stock, 1856, of R. N. Gourdin in the Blue Ridge Railroad Company in S. C., and a receipt of Henry Gourdin in 1862.

*Transferred 12-17-58 to Chas. G. Platen Papers

Gourdin, Robert Newman

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3 items added, 3-24-67 (transferred from the Thomas Green Clemson MSS.): Letters from Thomas Green Clemson to Henry Gourdin. On Aug. 24, 1873, Clemson discussed the final settlement of the Calhoun estate by Armistead Burt. In a letter dated Oct. 11, 1875, he lamented the death of his wife Anna Maria (Calhoun) Clemson. By Oct. 19, 1875, he was visiting his son-in-law and granddaughter Gideon and Floride Lee in Carmel, N.Y. He wrote to Gourdin to ask him about financial matters. Clemson also commented on his friend William Wilson Cocoran.

2 items added, 6-19-67: Two letters to Robert N. Gourdin from James Warley Miles. The first letter, dated July 8, 1854, was written during Miles's European tour and contains casual references to his sojourn in Amsterdam. The second letter, written on April 1, 1857, concerns his personal library, then in the collection of the College of Charleston, and the library of Robert Wilson Gibbes. Miles was librarian of the college and expressed the hope that Gibbes's book

Gourdin, Robert Newman

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could be secured for that institution.

N. B. The originals of the typed copies in this collection are in the possession of Emory University.

F- 5935

Gourdin, Robert Newman

Account Book, 1849-1862

Charleston, Charleston Co., S. C.

34 pp. Boards 35 x 21 1-2 cm.

Relates mainly to estates.

8-5-58

GUIDE

NSS.

X

Gow, H. J.

Diaries, 1896 Sept. 28-1897 June 13.

2 v. (.2 linear ft.).

Entries describe a trip from England to Canada and the United States to visit settlement houses, especially in Chicago, Boston, New York City, and Philadelphia. Miss Gow's longest stay was in Chicago where she went to Hull House and met with Jane Addams. In New York City she described the bad conditions in the tenements and a stop at a Labor Bureau. She also visited kindergartens, hospitals, clubs, and sweat shops. Other stops were in Montreal and Guelph in Canada; Norwich, Conn.; Cape Cod, Niagara Falls, and Hamilton.

NcD

20 OCT 90

22540490

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

X

Gow, H. J.
Diaries, ...

(Card 2)

1. Genre: Diaries. 2. Women--
Diaries. 3. Social settlements--
Illinois--Chicago. 4. Social
settlements--Massachusetts--Boston. 5.
Social settlements--New York--New York.
6. Social settlements--Pennsylvania--
Philadelphia. 7. British--United
States. 8. Addams, Jane, 1860-1935.

NcD

20 OCT 90

22540490

NDHYme

FILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Gower, John (ca. 1325-1408)

London, England

Manuscripts:

Cambridge Univ. Library. Add. 3035

Mirour de l'Omme

1 reel

Filmed by Cambridge University Library,
Cambridge, England

John Hurt Fisher,

John Gower, Moral

Philosopher and Friend

of Chaucer (N. Y., 1984),

FILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Gower, John (ca. 1325-1408)

London, England

Manuscripts:

Bodleian Library, Oxford

Ashmole 35 Confessio Amantis A Version

Bodleian 294 " " C Version;

Traitié; Latin verses

Bodleian 693 Confessio Amantis A Version

" 902 " " A "

Digby 138 Vox Clamantis

Laud Misc. 609 Confessio Amantis A Version

Ashmole 59 Balade Moral

Hatton 92 Cronica; Latin verses

(Over)

FILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Gower, John (ca. 1325-1408)

London, England

Manuscripts:

Cambridge, Trinity College Library R. 3.2

Confessio Amantis B Version; Traitie;
Latin verses

1 reel

Filmed by Trinity College Library, Cambridge,
England

Accompanying this film is a statement signed
by Dr. B. E. Powell, Librarian, which reads as
follows: "I hereby agree to assign to the
(Over)



FILM

MANUSCRIPTS 1

Gower, John (ca. 1325-1408)

London, England

Manuscripts: British Museum

Reel 1--Addit. 12043 Confessio Amantis
B. Version

Addit. 22139 Confessio Amantis
A Version

Harleian 3490 Confessio Amantis
A Version

Harleian 6291 Vox Clamantis, Cronica

Reel 2--Harleian 7184 Confessio Amantis
C Version

FILM

MANUSCRIPTS

2

Gower, John

Harleian 7333 (Fragment) Confessio
Amantis Selections

Egerton 913 (Fragment) Confessio
Amantis A Version

Egerton 1991 Confessio Amantis
A Version

Reel 3--Royal 18.C.22 Confessio Amantis
A Version

Stowe 950 Confessio Amantis A Version

3 reels

Filmed by the British Museum, London, Eng.
(Over)

FILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Gower, John (ca. 1325-1408)

London, England

Manuscripts:

Ecton-Sotheby 150 Vox Clamantis

Duke of Ellesmere 26 Confessio Amantis

B Version

1 reel

Filmed by the Huntington Library

Fund: General (Fisher)

Price: \$22.20

Date of order: 10-9-58

Date received: 12-3-58

FILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Gower, John (ca. 1325-1408)

London, England

Manuscripts:

Advocate's Library, Glasgow, Scotland

Vox Clamantis. Cronica Tripertita

1 reel (Original copy)

Filmed by Harvard College Library

Fund: General (Fisher)

Price: \$1.27

Date of order: 10-9-58

Date received: 12-4-58

FILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Gower, John (ca. 1325-1408)
London, England

Manuscripts:

Folger Sm. 1. Phillipps 8942
Confessio Amantis C Version

1 reel

Filmed by the Folger Shakespeare Library
Washington, D. C.

Fund: General (Fisher)

Price: \$9.35

Date of order: 10-9-58

Date received: 12-6-
58

FILM

MANUSCRIPTS

1

Gower, John (ca. 1325-1408)

London, England

Manuscripts:

Reel 1--Corpus Christi 67 Confessio Amantis
A Version

New College 266 Confessio Amantis
C Version

New College 326 Confessio Amantis
A Version

Reel 2--All Souls 98 Vox Clamantis; Cronica;
Traité

Balliol 354 Confessio Amantis
Selections

FILM

MANUSCRIPTS 2

Gower, John

Magdalen 213 Confessio Amantis
C Version

Washam 13 Confessio Amantis
C Version; Traitié

2 reels

Charles Batey, University Press, Oxford, Eng.

Fund: General (Fisher)

Price: \$58.17

Date of order: 12-18-58

FILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Gower, John (ca. 1325-1408)

London, England

Manuscripts:

Chetham's Library

Confessio Amantis
A Version

1 reel

Chetham's Library, Manchester 3, England

Fund: General (Fisher)

Price: \$1.40

Date of order: 11-11-58

Date received: 1-8-59

FILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Gower, John (ca. 1325-1408)

London, England

Manuscripts:

Loudou 125 Confessio Amantis A Version

Narford-Fontaine 128 Confessio Amantis

A Version

Ravensworth 690 Confessio Amantis

A Version

3 reels

The Pierpont Morgan Library, New York, N. Y.

Fund: General (Fisher)

Price: \$36.60

Date of order: 10-9- 58

Date received: 1-13- 59

FILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Gower, John (ca. 1325-1408)

London, England

Manuscripts:

Items 1-3:

Cambridge University: St. John's College

34 cB. 12, Confessio Amantis A Version

Sydney Sussex College 63 cΔ. 4. 1.,

Confessio Amantis B Version

British Museum:

Harley 3869. Confessio Amantis C Version

Traitie, Latin poems.

Gower, John

Items 4-8:

British Museum: Cotton Tiberius A. iv. Vox
Clamantis. Chronica Tripertita, Latin poems
Cotton Titus A. xiii. Vox Clamantis

Bodleian Library, Oxford:

Laud Misc. 719 (1061). Vox Clamantis.

Fairfax 3. Confessio Amantis C Version

Traitie, Latin poems

Gower, John

Ainwick Castle 112: Earl of Sutherland Papers.
Letters between Lady Hartford and Lady Pom-
fret (Sept. 1740-Jan. 1750). [Not part of
the Gower Collection; included by mistake.]

Items 9-15:

Cambridge University: Dd. viii. 19. Confessio
Amantis A Version

Ff. 1. 6. Confessio Amantis (Selections)

Ee. 11. 15. Confessio Amantis (Selections)

Mm. 11. 21. Confessio Amantis A Version

Gower, John

Bodleian Library:

Rawl. D. 82 (12900). *Confessio Amantis*
(Selections)

Hatton 51 (4099). *Confessio Amantis*
C Version

Cambridge:

Dd. viii. 2. Kington (County Wilts, England)
Obit Book

Commendatio Animarum et Horae B. V. M.

[Not part of the Gower Collection; included by
mistake.; 3 reels.

(Over)

FILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Gower, John (ca. 1325-1408)
London, England

Manuscripts:

Cambridge University: St. Catherine's
College K. 1. 26 [St. Catherine's College
7]. Confessio Amantis A Version

1 reel

Filmed by the Photoduplication Dept.
Cambridge University Library
(Over)

FILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Gower, John (ca. 1325-1408)
London, England

Manuscripts:

Dublin University, Trinity College, D. 4.6.
Vox Clamantis

Filmed by the Ms. Dept., Trinity College Library,
University of Dublin, Dublin, Ireland

Fund: General (Fisher)

Price: \$4.62

Date of order: 11-26-58

Date received: 2-24- 59

FILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Gower, John (ca. 1325-1408)
London, England

Manuscript:

London, Society of Antiquaries. Ms. 134
Confessio Amantis A Version

Filmed by University Microfilms, Dering Yard,
67 New Bond St., London, W.1, England

Fund: General (Fisher)

Price: \$14.25

Date of order: 11-14-58 8

Date received: 3-9-59

FILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Gower, John (ca. 1325-1408)
London, England

Manuscript:
Lincoln Cathedral Library. A. 72
Vox Clamantis

Filmed by University Microfilm, Ltd., 44 Great
Queen St., London, W. C. 2, England

Fund: General (Fisher)

Price: \$10.75

Date of order: 11-21-58

Date received: 7-8-59



FILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Gower, John (ca. 1325-1408)

Manuscript: Bute Manuscript. Confessio
Amantis A Version (Original
copy is in the library of the Marquess of (Over)
Dealer: The Scottish Central Library
Lawnmarket, Edinburgh 1, Scotland
Fund: General (Fisher)
Price: \$6.08
Date of order: 9-11-59
Date received: 11-5-59

FILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Gower, John (ca. 1325-1408)

London, England

Manuscripts: Sutherland Ms. (Trentham Hall)
French Ballads

(Original copies in Dunrobin Castle, Golspie,
Sutherland Co., Scotland)

Dealer: Francis C. Inglis & Son, Calton House,
30 Dean St., Edinburgh 4, Scotland

Fund: General (Fisher)

Price: \$126.00

Date of order: 10-1-59

Date received: Nov. 1959

Gower, John (ca. 1325-1408)

Sutherland Ms. (Trentham Hall). French
Ballads

London, England

Section A

5 pages(Photostats)

See the microfilm of this manuscript.

Date of order: 10-1-59

Date received: Nov. 1959

FILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Gower, John (ca. 1325-1408)
London, England

Manuscript:

Ms. Hatfield House (Marquess of Salisbury)
with ms. notes by Lord Burghley.

Vox Clamantis (Original copy in Hatfield
House, Hatfield, Hertshire, England)
Filmed by University Microfilm, 44 Great Green
St., London, W. C. 2, England

Fund: General (Fisher)

Price: \$2.12

Date received: 1-8-60

FILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Gower, John (ca. 1325-1408)

London, England

Manuscript: Middleton Ms. Confessio Amantis
B Version and French and Latin
poems (Original copy on de-

1 reel\ posit in the Univ. of Nottingham
Library but still belongs to Lord Middleton)

Dealer: Univ. of Nottingham Library, Univ.
Park, Nottingham, England

Fund: General (Fisher)

price: \$10.15

Date of order: 9-11-59

Date received: 4-4-60

Gower, John (ca. 1325-1408)
London, England

Confessio Amantis (William Caxton, 1483)

A copy of this volume was given by the Hanes Foundation to the Library of the University of N. C. on Oct. 12, 1960, as their millionth volume. See William Wells, The One Millionth Volume; the Poet and the Poem; the Printer and the Book.

D.5,

Grabur Silk Mills, Inc.

Papers, 1934-1948

Burlington, Alamance County, North Carolina

SEE SHELF LIST

60 items & 34 vols.

4-26-66

Grabur Silk Mills, Inc. Papers, 1934-1948.
Burlington, Alamance County, North Carolina

Grabur Silk Mills, Inc., silk throwsters, was incorporated in 1935 with a capital stock of \$300,000. One of its organizers was James Henry McEwen (1894-1946) who became its president. He was vice president, treasurer, and buyer for the McEwen Knitting Company, manufacturers of ladies' seamless and full-fashioned hosiery. An entry of Aug. 31, 1935, in the Grabur Journal shows that the ownership of its capital stock was divided evenly between the McEwen Knitting Co.

Grabur Silk Mills, Inc.

2

and the May Hosiery Mills. The president of both McEwen and May in 1935 was William Henry May. His brother, Benjamin Victor May, also became an executive of Grabur Mills. In 1940 the May and McEwen companies merged into May McEwen Kaiser, one of the larger hosiery manufacturers in the South. This firm was absorbed by Burlington Industries in 1948. The Manuscript Department has a collection from the archives of May McEwen Kaiser.

Grabur Mills owned one-quarter of the stock

Grabur Silk Mills, Inc.

3

of Scott Hosiery Mills, Inc., of Graham, N.C., manufacturers of ladies' full-fashioned silk hosiery. Grabur was a party to the dissolution of Scott Hosiery in 1945, and its copy of the liquidation agreement is filed with the Scott Hosiery Papers. The dissolution transactions are detailed in the entries of Jan. 31, Feb. 1, 1945, in the checkbook and journal of Sidney Knitting Mills. Sidney purchased Grabur's one-quarter interest in Scott Hosiery.

Grabur Mills appears in the annual volumes

Grabur Silk Mills, Inc.

4

of Davison's Textile Blue Book. A biographical sketch of J.H. McEwen appears in Who Was Who in America, 1943-1950, and he and W.H. May are in Archibald Henderson, North Carolina, The Old North State and the New ... (Chicago, 1941), IV, 319, 512.

The collection consists of financial statements, account books, and miscellaneous reports. The major financial statements are complete for 1935-1948 except for one year. The ledgers, journals, cashbooks, trial balances, and sales

Grabur Silk Mills, Inc. 5
journals cover 1935-1948. There are less extensive series of other accounts from purchasing, production, and sales operations.

Financial Statements

The financial statements are continuous from August, 1935, to September, 1948, except for one year - April, 1938, to March, 1939. There are a variety of statements varying in time intervals from one month to a year. Balance sheets and

Grabur Silk Mills, Inc.

6

profit and loss statements occur throughout 1935-1948. Other common statements are unit cost analysis, profit and loss by lot clearance or completed billings, and departmental manufacturing expense. Infrequent statements include analysis of surplus, allocation of profits on basis of percentage of sales, cost of building a new addition, etc. The various types of statements are interfiled chronologically.

Grabur Silk Mills, Inc.

7

General Accounts

Ledger, 1935 -Nov., 1944;

Ledger, 1944, Dec.-Dec., 1948;

Journal, 1935, Aug.-March, 1940;

Journal, 1940, April-March, 1945;

Journal, 1945, April-October, 1948;

Cash Receipts Journal, 1935, Aug.31-Aug.31, 1947;

Cash Receipts Journal, 1947, Sept.-Dec., 1948;

Grabur Silk Mills, Inc. 8

Cash Disbursements Journal, 1934, May-March, 1937;

Cash Disbursements Journal, 1937, Apr.-Dec., 1938;

Cash Disbursements Journal, 1939, Jan.-Sept., 1941;

Cash Disbursements Journal, 1941, Oct.-March, 1943;

Cash Disbursements Journal, 1943, Apr.-Nov., 1944;

Trial Balances, 1935, Aug. 31-March 31, 1939;

Trial Balances, 1939, Apr. 28-Nov. 30, 1945;

Trial Balances, 1945, Dec. 29-Dec., 1948;

Subsidiary Accounts, 1934-1935. Building and
Joseph R. Morton Accounts (Filed in Box);

Grabur Silk Mills, Inc. 9

Insurance Records, 1941-1943, (In same volume as the Cost and Operating Ledger, 1940-1944);

Insurance Records, 1943-1944 (In same volume as Cost Ledger, 1944-1948);

U.S. Treasury Tax Note Inventory and Excess Profits Tax Refund Bonds Lists, 1942-1947
(Filed in Box);

Securities Lists, 1946-1948 (Filed in box);

Purchasing and Receiving Records

Voucher Register, 1944, Dec.-Nov., 1947;

Grabur Silk Mills, Inc.

10

Voucher Register, 1947, Nov.-Dec., 1948;

Production Records

Operating Ledger and Cost Ledger, 1940-1944
(Includes Depreciation, 1936-1944, and
Insurance, 1941-1943);

Cost Ledger, 1944, Dec.-Nov., 1948 (Volume
includes Insurance Record, 1943-1944);

Grabur Silk Mills, Inc.

11

Operating Ledger, 1948, Oct.-Dec. (Volume includes Payroll Summaries, 1947-1948);

Payroll Summaries, 1944, Dec.-April, 1947
(Filed in box);

Payroll Summaries, 1947, May-Dec., 1948 (in same volume as Operating Ledger, 1948);

Office Salaries Record, 1947, Dec.-Dec., 1948;

Miscellaneous Payroll and Withholding Tax Records, 1945-1948 (Filed in box);

Grabur Silk Mills, Inc.

12

Sales Records

Sales Analysis, 1944, Dec.1-Aug.31, 1946 (Filed
in box);

Sales Journal, 1935, June 14-March 31, 1945;

Sales Journal, 1945, April-Nov., 1948.

Grace, John Patrick

Box List

Ex 145

D.S.

~~Restricted~~

removed 1975

Papers, 1902-1940

2-5-04 SP

Charleston, Charleston Co., South Carolina

10 - D (See also
bound vol. cards)

12,077 items &
3 vols.

8-23-57

GUIDE

Grace, John Patrick. Papers, 1902-1940. Charleston, Charleston Co., S.C. 12,077 items & 3 vols. Restricted. Sketch

John P. Grace was born on "factory hill" in Charleston, S.C., in 1874. He attended the Christian Brothers' School, Charleston High School, and received his law degree in 1902 from Georgetown. In the course of his law career he was associated with the firm of Logan and Grace and Logan, Grace, and Cosgrove. He founded and edited the Charleston American daily newspaper and was elected mayor of Charleston for two terms; 1911-1915; 1919-1923. Until his

Grace, John Patrick.

2

death on June 25, 1940, he was influential politically in Charleston as well as in state political circles. He was a member of the Hibernian Society, the German Rifle Club, the Elks Club, the ^Anights of Columbus, and of several organizations dedicated to Irish liberty. He also was the attorney for the Central Labor Union of Charleston.

The Grace papers are divided into two sets because the first set is on deposit and the second set was purchased. Within each set an arbitrary division has been made, separating

Grace, John Patrick

3

legal papers (those connected with Grace's law practice) from all others.

The papers for the early years (1911-1920) are, in the main, concerned with Charleston politics. As in many other cities throughout the country, Charleston politics was corrupt and the elections were often occasions for violence and intimidation. This generalization is apparent in the Grace papers connected with the mayoralty election of 1915, the election of the U.S. representative from South Carolina in 1916, and the mayoralty election of 1919. Grace

Grace, John Patrick

4

was a candidate for mayor in 1911, 1915, and 1919. He appears to have been considered an upstart in Charleston politics; at least he claimed to be opposed to the rule of the reactionary aristocrats who, he thought, had controlled Charleston. Since Grace was Roman Catholic, religious prejudice was often injected into elections campaigns in which he was active. This apparently was true especially for the election of 1919.

The corruption of Charleston elections was also demonstrated by several governors when

Grace, John Patrick

5

they called out the militia to keep the peace in Charleston during ~~the~~ elections (for example, 1919), by the murder of a Grace man in 1915, and Grace's charge that Francis Marion Whaley bought his seat in the House of Representatives in the election of 1916.

In connection with his charge against Whaley, Grace asked Ben Tillman, senator from South Carolina, to aid in unseating Whaley. After several exchanges of letters, Grace concluded that Tillman would not help, so he, Grace, petitioned the House to hold an inves-

Grace, John Patrick

6

tigation of the election of Whaley, presenting affidavits to show that Whaley had spent an enormous sum of money (\$60,000) to buy votes. The House committee, which received the petition, gave him a hearing but decided against an investigation, claiming a lack of evidence to support the charge of corruption. Grace maintained that Whaley influenced the committee. It is noteworthy that in the course of the hearing Grace admitted that he had spent \$15,000. when he was elected mayor and that some of the money was used to buy votes.

Grace, John Patrick

7

In 1918, Grace began publishing the Charleston American, a daily morning paper. From the many letters concerning the founding and progress of the paper, the problems and great expense connected with the publication of a daily paper become apparent. Also, there are comparisons of the progress of the Charleston American with the established News and Courier. Grace was editor of the paper and his editorials got him into trouble.

When he began publishing the paper, the war in Europe was nearly two years old. Grace,

Grace, John Patrick

8

who was a dedicated advocate of Irish liberty, possessed a temperament admirably suited to opposing British policy. Editorially, he accused England of starting the war in order to preserve her naval and commercial superiority which Germany was challenging. He also pointed out that United States citizens, by extending loans to the allies, had a financial stake in a victory over the Central Powers, and that the United States was being flooded with British propaganda. Grace was very critical of British naval policy with respect to United States

Grace, John Patrick

9

shipping, and he viewed the high handed action as a more flagrant violation of neutrality than German submarine attacks.

Grace wanted the United States to observe strict neutrality, as Wilson had proposed. Since Wilson's policy of neutrality was a farce, Grace was most critical of Wilson when the United States entered the war. Grace called it "Wilson's War." His editorials were so critical of Wilson and so pro-German that Grace, on the basis of the espionage act, was cited to appear for a hearing, and the Charleston American lost

Grace, John Patrick

10

its third class mailing privilege. This was apparently a bad decision and one inspired by Grace's enemies, for the mailing privilege was restored and a financial adjustment made.

Although Grace did not hold office after 1923, he was active in politics until his death. Earlier he had been a supporter of Cole Bleese and an admirer of Tillman, who was very fond of Grace's wife but who had little in common with Grace. Grace corresponded with Governors Thomas Gordon McLeod (1923-27), John Gardiner Richards (1927-31), Ihra C. Blackwood (1931-

Grace, John Patrick

11

35), and Olin D. Johnston (1935-39). Of these men, Grace appeared closest to Richards, asking and receiving many favors. To Grace, Blackwood was an object of contempt. During the campaign for governor, Grace claimed that he reached an agreement with Blackwood. The terms were that Grace should support Blackwood in Charleston in return for the privilege of being consulted concerning appointments made in Charleston. After the election, Grace wrote that his enemies got to Blackwood and Grace was not given any consideration. In fact Blackwood re-

moved him from the highway commission. Grace denounced Blackwood, and his letter of denunciation permits the reader an intimate view of Charleston politics. Blackwood, of course, denied the charges and scoffed at Grace's influence in Charleston, reminding him that he had lost his contest for alderman in 1931.

Throughout the twenties and thirties, he also corresponded with a number of politicians on the national level. In 1922, he received a letter from his friend and Representative from South Carolina, W. Turner Logan, who spoke of

Grace, John Patrick

13

joining the "Bolsheviks, Borah, LaFollette and Frasier," and explained that this alignment was not a third party movement but "simply progressive." Grace also exchanged letters with Millard E. Tydings, James F. Byrnes, Hamilton Fish, Jr., James A. Reed, Pat McCarran, George W. Norris, James E. Murray, Eugene Talmadge, Ellison D. Smith, and Wm. W. Ball.

Grace was active in the presidential election of 1928, and was invited by Tydings to make a series of addresses in behalf of the Democratic candidate, Alfred E. Smith. In the

course of this election, some of Grace's letters reveal his political philosophy, and this was elaborated in his letters during the '30's. In connection with the presidential election of 1932, Grace was sorely disappointed when Franklin D. Roosevelt won the Democratic nomination instead of Al Smith. Grace accused Roosevelt of being an ingrate and an opportunist, and Grace remained a severe critic of Roosevelt, especially concerning Roosevelt's treatment of the Supreme Court. Also, Grace's antipathy toward Roosevelt was one reason why Grace became crit-

Grace, John Patrick

15

ical of Byrnes, who, Grace claimed, shifted from Smith to Roosevelt in 1931.

Of interest in the twenties, also, are Grace's speculation in Florida real estate, his losses growing out of the depression, and his opinion (1934) as to the causes of the depression.

During the thirties, Grace wrote at length on world politics. The letters are particularly good for discerning his political philosophy, his reasoning with respect to the entrance of the United States into World War I, and his opinion as to the developments in Europe that led

Grace, John Patrick

16

to World War II. While he disapproved of some of Hitler's tactics, Grace believed, or so he wrote, that Hitler was one of the greatest men of the day (1938). Important also is the long letter from George Norris showing why he had voted against the entrance of the United States into World War I.

Under the heading of legal papers are those documents connected with the business of the Charleston American, the Chesapeake Bay Bridge Co., the Cooper River Bridge Co., the Whaley hearing, and the O.B. Limehouse Case.

Grace, John Patrick

17

Throughout the whole collection are many bills and receipts.

The three vols., which came with the second set of papers, are scrapbooks of newspaper clippings.

5708-5710

175

Grace, John Patrick

Scrapbooks, 1923-1935

Charleston, Charleston Co., S. C.

5-31-58

3 vols.

GUIDE

L-5708

DS

Grace, John Patrick

Scrapbook, 1923

Charleston, Charleston Co., S. C.

139 pp. Cloth 26 1-2 x 31 1-4 cm.

5-31-58

GUIDE

F- 5709

DS

Grace, John Patrick

Scrapbook, 1927

Charleston, Charleston Co., S. C.

45 pp. Cloth 33 x 46 cm.

5-31-58

F - 5710

D 5

Grace, John Patrick

Scrapbook, 1931-1935

Charleston, Charleston Co., S. C.

181 pp. Cloth 22 3-4 x 45 3-4 cm.

5-31-58

GUIDE

**MSS.
(48-1815)**

**Grace African Methodist Episcopal
Church.**

Contract, 1912.

1 item.

**Contract agreement for erection and
completion of the church.**

**Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.**

***hab**

**1. African Methodist Episcopal
Church--History.**

NcD

19981116

#40329046

NDHYme

Grace Episcopal Church, Charleston, S. C.

List of Tunes Sung at Grace Church, 1855

Original Fragile

Section A (Copy for general use)

~~Booked Carrell (Original)~~

6-14-39

Grace Episcopal Church Parish

Papers, n. d.

Morganton, Burke Co., N. C.

Section A
8-26-58

1 item

GUIDE

Gracey, Robert S.

Papers, 1828-1848

Iredell Co., N.C. and Montgomery Co., Ala.

Section A

8 items

Recataloged, 10-2-63

Gracey, Robert S. Papers. Iredell Co., N.C.
and Montgomery Co., Ala.

The Robert S. Gracey Papers are from Statesville, N.C., and Mt. Meigs, Ala. They concern the Gracey family living in Iredell County, N.C. Robert S. Gracey had a number of brothers: Mercer W., Macon, Marengo Co., Ala.; John S., Columbia, S.C.; and James B. Gracey of "Oak Forest," Iredell County, N.C. His father and brother Bill were living in 1841 in N.C.

The papers concern business affairs and

Gracey, Robert S.

2

the settlement of the estate of Robert S. Gracey by his brother Mercer. They mention sales and prices of slaves, as well as a list of slaves at a time when Alabama was open as an active market in the slave trade. Isaac Jarratt of Huntsville, N.C., writes a business letter to Gracey. Jarratt was an active slave trader at this time. See the Jarratt-Puryear MSS. in this department.

Jean Gracey, the great-grandmother of James K. Polk, was an Irish Presbyterian who married

Gracey, Robert S.

3

John Knox and came to live on Third Creek in Iredell County in 1740. It is quite likely that some of her people came to the same section at the same time since in the 1820's three Gracey brothers and their father were living in this community.

Gracie, William Benjamin

Papers, 1916

New York, New York

Section A

1 item

11-15-77

Gracie, William Benjamin. Papers. New York,
New York

William Benjamin Gracie of New York City was an officer in the U.S. Army. He served as a captain in the 1st New York Infantry from May 2, 1898, to Feb. 20, 1899; as a captain of the 27th Volunteer Infantry from July 5, 1899, to April 1, 1901; as a 1st lieutenant of the 27th Infantry from Feb. 2, 1901 to ?. He also served ca. 1916. He had been stationed in the Philippines, Boston and Texas.

His four-page letter of March 14, 1916, was written at Camp Eagle Pass, Texas. He discusses the weather and living conditions of the area, making brief comparisons to tours of duty in the Philippines and Boston. Fears of attacks by Francisco "Pancho" Villa and the doubtful loyalty of Mexicans living in the area, as well as the possibility of U.S. forces having gone across the Mexican border, are mentioned. This letter was dated the day before Pershing went into Mexico after Villa.

GRACY, ROBERT S.

See Gracey, Robert S.

Grady, Capt. H.C.

Cr. Ref.

see

Confederate Archives:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. ARMY. North
Carolina. 37th Regiment State Troops. ...

Grady, W. Edwin

C

Papers, 1889-1916

Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga.

Section A

20 items

11-14-56

GUIDE

Grady, W. Edwin, Papers, 1889-1916. Savannah,
Chatham Co., Ga. 20 items Sketch

The W. E. Brady papers concern his insurance and realty careers in Savannah, Ga. He was the son of wholesale grocer, Jas. E. Grady. The papers conclude with a 1910 clipping on the career of the father.

From the Marmaduke Floyd Collection.

MSS.

x

Graham, Elizabeth.

Letters, 1927-1929.

65 items.

Chiefly consists of correspondence written to Graham while attending the Teachers College in Memphis, Tenn. The correspondence includes the following topics: dating, small town life, and the University of Tennessee football. Correspondence of family and friends includes: Kathryn McConnell, Virginia Clair Rucker, Joe Dudley, Nell P. Payne, and Charles N. Manely.

1. Women--Education--Tennessee. 2. University of Tennessee--Football. 3. Dating (Social customs)--Tennessee. 4. College students--Tennessee.

NcD

21 JUL 94

30803347

NDHYme

Graham, Emma.

Papers 1859-1891

Cheraw, Chesterfield Co., S. C.

Section A

15 items

3-9-61

Graham, Emma. Papers, 1859-1891. Cheraw,
Chesterfield Co., S. C. Cab. 3. Sketch.

The papers of Emma Graham are written by
cousins, one of whom is a Presbyterian minister.
They are social in character.

1441-1445

Graham, Hugh

Papers, 1803-1851

Tazewell, Claiborne Co., Tenn.

5-27-43

5 vols.

(See also bound
vol. cards)

Chapel

F-1441

✓

Graham, Hugh

Day Book, 1808-1814

Bent Creek, (Tennessee?)

666 pp.

Cloth

36x20 cm.

MAY 27 1943

Chapel

1442

SS-20

Graham, Hugh

Day Book, 1818-1820.

Tazewell, Tennessee.

616 pp. Mutilated 32x22cm.

MAY 27 1943

Chapel

L-1443

Graham, Hugh

Day Book, 1833-1834

Tazewell, Tennessee

858 pp. Paper 32x23 cm.

MAY 27 1943

Chapel

L-1444

(Graham, Hugh)

Day Book, 1839-51.

Tazewell, Tennessee.

142 pp.

paper

30x20cm.

MAY 27 1943

Chapel

F-1445

(Graham, Hugh?)

Merchant's Account, 1803-1804.

Bent Creek, (Tennessee?)

475 pp. Cloth 34x21cm.

MAY 27 1943

Graham, James

Papers, 1831-1850

Salisbury, Rowan Co., North Carolina

Section A

13 items

4-26-56

GUIDE

Graham, James. Papers, 1831-1850. Salisbury,
N.C. 13 items. Sketch.

Largely correspondence between Joseph W. Rogers of Cabarrus Co. and James Graham of Mecklenburg and Rowan Co's. They seem to have been brothers-in-law, and they wrote mainly about the family. In a letter of Dec. 11, 1831 the planned execution of a slave for murder is mentioned. A letter written by John W.B. Houston, a nephew of James Graham, in 1847 from Fort Washataw, Ark., carries a brief statement relative to the Mexican War and speaks of the opportunities for those in Ark. who have capital. In a letter of

Graham, James

2

1850 which Houston wrote from Marshall, Texas, to his uncle he reveals that he has taken Negroes there to sell, mentions the price offered him for a woman and child and the prices there and at Fort Washataw of agricultural commodities. He was undecided as to whether or not he would join the gold rush to California. He praises the Chickasaw for whom he is doing business.

Graham, John

Papers, 1773-1776

Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga.

Section A

2 items

2-13-57

GUIDE

Graham, John. Papers, 1773-1776. Savannah,
Chatham Co., Ga. 2 items. Sketch

John Graham, lieutenant governor of Ga.,
1779-1782, lists his account with John Sommer-
ville in Savannah in 1773 and writes in May,
1776, concerning sale of horses.

From the Marmaduke Floyd Collection.

NSS.

Small Coll. (69-71)

Graham, Libbia.

Papers, 1862-1863.

7 items.

Sister of a Union soldier.

Letters from William Graham, a Union soldier, to his sister.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged from accession records.

***hab**

1. United States--History--Civil War, 1861-1865. I. Graham, William.

NcD

19981008

#40067289

NDHYme

MSS.

Small Coll. (71-117)

Graham, Robert D.

Papers, 1901-1902.

3 items.

Captain of Company D of the Fifty-Sixth Regiment of North Carolina troops during the Civil War who later wrote a history of that regiment that was included in Walter Clark's Histories of the Several Regiments and Battalions from North Carolina in the Great War, 1861-65.

Two letters which concern the writing and publishing of his chapter on the Fifty-Sixth Regiment (in Walter Clark's Histories...); and an address of Joseph E. Lamar of Augusta, Ga., that is entitled, "The Private Soldier of the Confederacy," written for

NcD

19881008

#40067321

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

Small Coll. (71-117)

Graham, Robert D.

**Papers, ... (Card 2)
delivery on Memorial Day, 1902, in
Athens, Ga.**

**Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.**

***hab**

- 1. Authors, American--Correspondence.**
- 2. United States--History--Civil War,
1861-1865--Regimental histories--North
Carolina--56th Regiment--Co. D. 3.**
- United States--History--Civil War,
1861-1865. I. Lamar, Joseph Rucker,
1857-1916.**

NcD

19981008

#40067321

NDHYme

GRAHAM, WILLIAM (*fl. 1864*)

Papers. (diary) 1864 July 19- Nov. 17

v.p. in Georgia & Illinois.

Section A 9-12-51 16p. (typescript) 2 copies

Graham, William

Sketch

Diary of Sgt. William Graham, 53d Illinois Volunteer Infantry, during the Atlanta campaign and the mopping-up operations following the fall of that city.

D. S.

Graham, William

Letters and Papers. 1783-1885.

Rockbridge Co.,

Lexington, Virginia

(See also bound
vol. cards)

Cab. 65

6 boxes.

1113 items &
12 vols.

(Entered in the National Union Catalog of
Manuscripts as Graham Family Papers.)

9-24-35

GRAHAM FAMILY. Members of the family
include:

Rev. William Graham

Dr. Edward Graham

Margaret (Alexander) Graham

Dr. Archibald Graham

Dr. William Alexander Graham

Dr. John Graham

Rev. Beverly Tucker Lacy

Graham, William . Letters and Papers.
1783-1885. Lexington, Va. 1113 pieces. Sketch.

The Graham family, of Scotch-Irish descent, was one of the most prominent Presbyterian families in Va. Some of its members settled in Va. as early as 1776. They moved from Penna. into the vicinity of Lexington, Va., associating and intermarrying with such well known Presbyterian families as the Lyles, Caruthers, McClungs, McClures, McDowells, and Alexanders. The MSS. cover three generations in general:

(1) Rev. William Graham, his brother, Edward, and wife, Margaret (Alexander) Graham.

(2) William A., Archibald, Nancy, Elizabeth, and Edward, Jr.

(3) Dr. John Graham and Beverly Tucker Lacy.

Reverend William Graham was born in Paxton township, Pa., Dec. 19, 1746. He was the son of Michael Graham and Susanna (Miller) Graham. He was educated at Princeton, then Nassau Hall, graduating in 1773. In 1776 he married Mary Kerr of Carlisle, Pa., bought a farm near Lexington, and moved there to preach and supplement his salary by farming. He soon began Liberty Hall Academy which grew into Washington College and eventually into Washington and Lee University.

Graham, William

Sketch.

(3)

For twenty years he continued as rector until 1796, when he resigned on account of having expressed himself too freely on political questions. Then he bought 6,000 acres of land on the Ohio river near Marietta, where he intended to found a settlement of pious people. By failing to examine the land before purchase he was cheated, became involved in a lawsuit, and while investigating the charges, he died on June 8, 1799, in Richmond, Va.

He left six children: two sons and four daughters: Jahab Graham, William P., one daughter who died quite young, and three others, two

Graham, William

Sketch

(4)

of whom were named Mary and Rebecca. Jahab was a graduate of Liberty Hall Academy, and later became a member of the faculty. He soon entered the ministry, however. There were no children of his marriage with a Miss Heiskell. William Graham married a Miss Nash of N.C. and settled in Ga. One daughter married a Murdoch and lived in Penna. The other daughters married minister; a Mr. Bracken of Penna., and David Rice of Kentucky.

Rev. William Graham had two brothers in Va., Michael and Edward. Michael married Elizabeth Lyle and their most distinguished child was the Rev. Samuel Lyle Graham. Edward Graham began

Graham, William

Sketch.

(5)

life as a lawyer, but in 1813 he became professor of natural science and astronomy in Washington College, where he remained until about 1834. Shortly before that time there had been a general house cleaning in the College, and Graham was dismissed, presumably because he was unpopular with the students.

Edward Graham's wife, Margaret (Alexander) Graham, was the sister of Dr. Archibald Alexander who taught at Hampden-Sidney and later at Princeton. They had eight children who reached maturity. Sally, who married Rev. William Lacy, had lived in Prince Edward Co., and later moved to

Graham, William

Sketch.

(6)

Tennessee, Dr. William A. Graham, unmarried; Nancy R. Graham, also unmarried; Dr. Archibald A. Graham, who married his cousin, Martha Lyle; Margaret, who died at sixteen; Elizabeth, who was unmarried; Edward, who died at 22; and Martha who married Wm. M. Tate. Martha left one daughter, Mary Tate, who married her cousin, Dr. John Graham of Lexington. Margaret (Alexander) Graham (b. June, 1770) was evidently a very able woman whose voluminous correspondence, chiefly with her children, did much to hold the family together.

William A. Graham had a checkered career. He studied at Princeton and South Carolina College,

Graham, William

Sketch.

(7)

taught in the Abingdon (Va.) Academy, and practiced medicine and law. He was also an inventor of note, having devised a still in much demand, a saw, and a fire extinguisher, the patent for which was not obtained until after his death. The patent was difficult to get on account of another inventor's influence in Congress. William A. Graham was also a merchant and invested heavily in mining operations in N.C. He spent the greatest part of his adult life in N.C., living much of the time in Oxford and McDowell County. Edward, his brother, taught for several years in

Graham, William

Sketch.

(8)

Washington, N.C., and spent much time in Oxford, N.C. Archibald, the third brother, studied medicine, lived in Lexington, was postmaster, and in 1867 was a member of the Va. House of Delegates. He owned land in Minnesota, traveled in Europe, corresponded with John Letcher, and seems to have been important in state politics.

In the third generation Rev. Beverly Tucker Lacy was an outstanding figure. He studied at Princeton, and later preached in Va. and N.C. Dr. John Graham, son of Dr. Archibald Graham, was also an important member of the third generation.

Of the Graham family, Rev. William, founder of

Graham, William

Sketch

(9)

Washington College, was the most influential, though his brother, Edward, and his family furnished the bulk of the papers in this collection. The most of Rev. William Graham's correspondence has reference to his Ohio land deal. Much of the correspondence of Edward and his family is personal, though Edward himself corresponded with Edmund Ruffin and carried on considerable scientific experimentation. A great number of the papers relate to a patent for William A.'s fire extinguisher. The family was influential in the Presbyterian Church and in education, contributing many physicians, ministers, and teachers

Graham, William

Sketch

(10)

of note. Rev. Beverly Tucker Lacy was for a time chaplain in Brig. Gen. William Nelson Pendleton's command.

127 Graham, William
Graham, Archibald

L-1429

D.S.

Account Book. 1840-1864.

Lexington, Virginia

6 p. Boards. 11 x 31 cm.

[Administration of Edward Graham's estate and
guardianship of Martha and Elizabeth Lyle.]

OCT 24 1939
Sept. 24, 1935.

127 Graham, William

S-1430
~~X-1430~~

Graham, [Archibald]

D.S.

Account Book. 1857-1858.

Lexington, Virginia

26 p.

Calf.

9 x 14 cm.

Sept. 24, 1935.

OCT 24 1939

127Graham, William

S-1431

Graham, [Archibald]

D.S. | ~~XS-8~~

Account Book. 1860.

Lexington, Virginia

22 p.

Calif.

7 x 11 cm.

Sept. 24, 1935.

OCT 24 1939

127 Graham, William

S-1432

Graham, Archibald

0.51 ~~X-8~~

Account Book. 1866-1867.

Lexington, Virginia

28 p.

Paper.

9 x 14 cm.

Sept. 24, 1935.

OCT 24 1939

127 Graham, William

S-1433

Graham, [Archibald]

D. 15
~~MS-8~~

Account Book. 1866-1868.

Lexington, Virginia

100 p.

Leather.

7 x 11 cm.

Sept. 24, 1935.

OCT 24 1939

127. Graham, William

S-1434

[Graham, Archibald]

~~7-15-8~~

Account Book. 1868-1870.

Lexington, Virginia

51 p.

Leather.

9 x 14 cm.

Sept. 24, 1935.

OCT 24 1939

227 Graham, William.

S-1435

Graham, [Archibald]

~~XS-8~~

Dis.

Account Book. 1879-1880.

Lexington, Virginia

25 p.

Calif.

10 x 16 cm.

Sept. 24, 1935.

OCT 24 1939

127Graham, William

5-1436

[Graham, Edward, Sr.]

~~XS-8~~

Account Book. 1801-1811.

Lexington, Virginia

132 p.

Boards.

9 x 16 cm.

Sept. 24, 1935.

OCT 24 1939

[Judgments and court actions.]

127 Graham, William

S-1437

Graham, Edward, Sr

DS

~~1188~~

Account Book. 1831-1836.

Lexington, Virginia

14 p. Calf.

10 x 15 cm.

[Accounts of Washington College].

Sept. 24, 1935.

OCT 24 1939

127 Graham, William
Graham, Edward?

S-1438

~~MS-8~~

Commonplace Book, 1820

Lexington, Virginia

31 p.

Leather.

14 x 18 cm.

Sept. 24, 1935

Oct. 24, 1939

Graham, William

Graham, John A.

M-1439

Genealogy of Alexander and Graham Families
Lexington, Va.

32 pp.

Boards

15 x 19 cm.

9-24-35

Graham, William

See also Liberty Hall Academy

Graham, William Alexander (1804-1875)

D. S.

Letters, 1841-1896

Hillsboro, Orange County, and Lincoln
County, North Carolina

17-E

~~Section A~~

10-25-37

8 items	
43 items	added, 7-20-44
1 item	added, 11-7-51
1 item	added, 11-13-57
1 item	added, 10-2-59
1 item	added, 12-4-58

Graham, William Alexander

2

Papers, 1841-1896

Hillsboro, Orange Co., and Lincoln Co., N.C.

17-E

1 item added, 7-30-59

1 item added, 4-9-62

10-25-37

1 item added, 5-17-62

2 items added, 1-6-83

Graham, William Alexander. Letters. 1841-
Hillsboro, N.C. Sketch 58 pieces [1896]

W. A. Graham (1804-1875) was born in Lincoln County, North Carolina, educated at the University of North Carolina and practiced law in Hillsboro. He served at various times in the State legislature and from 1840 to 1843 filled a vacancy in the United States Senate. In the following year he was elected governor on the Whig ticket, and served until 1848. From 1850 to 1852 he was Secretary of the Navy in Fillmore's cabinet, from which he resigned

OCT 25 1937

Graham, William Alexander

(2) Sketch

to become vice presidential candidate, along with Winfield Scott on the Whig ticket.

From 1864 to 1865 he served in the Confederate Senate.

Two of these letters request commissions for soldiers in the Mexican War; the third refers to projected railroad building, and the last is a letter of Graham's son who was in the Confederate service and stationed at Petersburg, Va.

OC1 25 1937

(see next card)

Graham, William Alexander

-3- Sketch

GUIDE An addition (7-20-44) of 43 pieces consists of the letters of Graham's son, William A. Graham, Jr. The earliest of these (Feb. 3, 1859) is written from Princeton where Graham was a student, and mentions studies, expenses, and his preference for the University of North Carolina because of its Southern student body.

Letters for the war years, supplemented by War of the Rebellion ... Records indicate that Graham was lieutenant of the Second Squadron, Second North Carolina Cavalry, which

is alternately referred to as "Co.K, 19th North Carolina Volunteers." The commanding officer was Col. S. B. Spruill. In 1861 and 1862, Graham was on the Eastern coast of North Carolina, and besides giving details of choosing camp sites and of skirmishes with the enemy, he describes the countryside with particular attention to agricultural methods. His description of Pembroke and account of the Cabarrus family, the former owners, are especially interesting (see letter, Nov.7, 1861).

In 1863, Graham had attained the rank of Captain and he and his cavalry company were transferred to Virginia under the command of Gen. Longstreet. He operated chiefly in the Norfolk area, but on May 8, 1863, he was ordered to rejoin his regiment, Stuart's division, Army of Northern Virginia. Except for one letter (Apr. 24, 1863) giving an account of action between Smithfield and Blackwater Bridge in which some of his men exhibited shameful cowardice, the letters are concerned chiefly with army gossip about abilities, deserved

promotions, etc., and errands to which he wished his father to attend. Letters of 1864 indicate that Graham was transferred to the Adjutant General's office in Raleigh, though the War of the Rebellion...Records do not corroborate this. Several of these letters allude to the Vance-Holden election and W. A. Graham, Senior's, support of Vance.

Perhaps the most valuable portion of this addition is the post-war correspondence which indicates the difficulty with which the whites

adjusted, both economically and politically, to the new status of the Negro. W. A. Graham, Junior's, letters to his father indicate that they owned several sizeable plantations around Lincoln county, N.C., and possibly in York District, S.C. They give detailed accounts of the production and sale of corn, wheat, and cotton. There are scattered references to a saw mill, a grist mill, a charcoal furnace, and the working of gold, iron, and copper veins.

There are indications that Graham (Jr.) figured in local politics.

Sometime in the latter part of 1863 or early months of 1864, Graham married Miss Julia R. Lane of Amelia Co., Va. They had a daughter, Florrie, born in 1866.

1 item added 11-7-51. This is a letter of Dec. 25, 1850, relative to the letting of contracts for the construction of the N.C.R.R.

1 item added 11-13-57. It is an official letter of 1851 relative to the discharge of Edward Heuriety c?.

Graham, William Alexander

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1 item added 10-2-59: Letter of May 20, 1841, from Wm. A. Graham, expressing regret that he will be unable to attend a public dinner to be given in New York on May 26 in honor of Senator Nathaniel Pitcher Tallmadge. He goes on to praise Tallmadge for differing with his personal friend and party member from his home state, President Van Buren, when he felt that the policy of the Administration had become hostile to the public interest.

1 item added 12-4-58: A routine business letter of June 19, 1842, by W. A . Graham,

Graham, William Alexander

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dealing with the family of the late Gov. Jesse Franklin of N. C. and with Gen. Solomon Graves.

1 item added, 7-30-59: W. C. Dawson, U. S. Senator from Ga. (1849-1855), writes on Apr. 13, 1852 to W. A. Graham, U. S. Secretary of the Navy, recommending a man for appointment as an apprentice in the Engineer's Dept. at the Navy Yard.

1 item added, 4-9-62: Letter of Jan. 13, 1851, to Graham, then U. S. Secretary of the Navy, by John Taliaferro, Jr., former U. S. Representative from Va., recommending a man

Graham, William Alexander

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for appointment as a midshipman.

1 item added, 5-17-62, is a letter from William A. Graham, dated May 31, 1875, about a business matter.

1 volume added, 8-25-76: Transcription and edition by Mrs. Jean Bradley Anderson in 1973 of the letters of William Alexander Graham, Jr. that are in this collection. The forty letters in this edition run from 1859 to 1869. With the exception of one written by his brother John W. Graham, all of these letters were written by William A. Graham, Jr.

2 items added, 1-6-83: A letter written on Jan. 23, 1843, in Washington, D.C., by Graham

Graham, William Alexander

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acknowledges his election to membership in a college literary society. The name of the society, the college, and of the surname of the addressee were obliterated before the letter reached this department. The second letter, written on Feb. 11, 1852, while Graham was Secretary of the Navy, acknowledges receipt of money for some undesignated expenditure from A. Hart of Philadelphia.

Graham, Wm., and Simpson Company

Papers, 1774-1786

Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga. [?]

Section A

12 items

11-13-57

GUIDE

Graham, Wm., and Simpson Company. Papers, 1774-1786. Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga. [?]. 12 items.

Sketch

Miscellaneous business papers of Graham and Simpson, Savannah, Ga., merchants, containing accounts with London merchants, one of which is for "Indian Trading Guns," and lumber accounts.

From the Marmaduke Floyd Collection.

L-5340
c

The Grand Council, Temperance Reform. Arkansas.

Record Book, 1873-1879

Van Buren, Crawford County; Greenwood, Sebastian County; and Ozark, Franklin County, Arkansas.

161 pp.

Boards

31 1-4 x 19 1-2 cm.

Pages 1-65 of this volume contain constitu-
(over)

GUIDE

Grand Lodge of the Ancient, Free, and
Accepted Masons of North Carolina

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Grange. North Carolina,

See Patrons of Husbandry. North
Carolina.

C

Grant, George W.

Papers, 1861-1892

Reading, Berks Co., Pennsylvania

XIV-B

82 items

2-4-55

GUIDE

Grant, George W. Papers, 1861-1892. Reading,
Pennsylvania. 82 items. Sketch

Chiefly letters from George W. Grant, second lieutenant, Company "B", 88th Regiment, Pa. Volunteers, to his father, James A. Grant, and sister, Mary Jane Grant, in Reading, Pa.. The letters contain excellent information on Union Army camp life, furloughs, pay, promotions, and army surgeons; on Fredericksburg, Va., after the battle there; on the first day's battle at Gettysburg (Grant was captured at Gettysburg on the second day); and on prison life and conditions first at Libby Prison at Richmond, Va. (July 19,

Grant, George W.

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1863-May 6, 1864), then at "Prisoners' Camp" at Camp Oglethorpe, Macon, Georgia (May 17-July 27 1864), next at Roper Hospital, Charleston S.C. (July 29-Oct. 5, 1864), and finally at the Confederate Military Prison at Columbia, S.C. (from Oct. 5, 1864 until Grant's release in April, 1865).

To supplement the letters and give more detailed pictures of prison life are several ~~in-~~
~~de-~~ diaries recorded by Grant, covering the following dates of his various imprisonments: July 3-Sept. 26, 1863; Jan. 1-Feb. 20, 1864;

Grant, George W.

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and April 12-May 21, 1864. These diaries give very good daily accounts of Grant's prison experiences - his food, his recreation, the exaggerated accounts of the War he gets from the Confederate newspapers; prison rumors concerning the war and prisoner exchange, his efforts at escape, the escape and recapture of prisoners, prisoners' health, prison religious services, prisoner discussion groups such as the "Libby Lyceum", prisoner marches, and Confederate reaction to the War's program. In addition a written account by Grant is included of his

Grant, George W.

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last days in prison at Macon and his transfer to Charleston, including valuable information on the Yankee siege of Charleston during the summer of 1864.

Two poems, "The Battle of Fredericksburg" and "Sherman's March to the Sea", by Union prisoners, and a few bills and receipts, are included.

Grant, Hugh Gladney

Papers, 1847-1939, chiefly 1927-1939

Birmingham, Jefferson Co., Alabama

SEE SHELF LIST

6988 items & 2
volumes

11-1-83

Grant, Hugh Gladney, 1888-1972.

*interfiled
in 1000
Collection*

Papers, ca. 1923-1939. -- Addition, ca. 150 items.
(1.2 linear ft.)

Birmingham, Jefferson County, Alabama.

Shelf location: **SEE SHELF LIST**

U.S. envoy to Albania, 1935-1939. -- Correspondence, 1937-1939, and printed material, 1933-1939 primarily related to Grant's service in Albania. Letters mostly personal. Printed material concerns Albania foreign

Grant, Hugh Gladney, 1888-1972
Papers, ca. 1923- 1939.

(card 2)

relations, travel, etc. A small number of family
photographs, ca. 1923-1934.

Purchase, 1983 & 1985.

Accessioned 10-29-86

Grant, Hugh Gladney. Papers. Birmingham,
Jefferson Co., Alabama

Hugh Gladney Grant was born in Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 2, 1888, the son of William Curtis Grant. Grant held an A.B. degree from Howard College, A.B., A.M. and LL.D. degrees from Harvard University, and an A.M. from George Washington University. He also worked toward a doctorate in the latter institution, starting in the fall of 1928, but he did not complete the requirements for it.

Grant, Hugh Gladney

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Grant worked as a newspaper reporter and special correspondent on political subjects, engaged in educational work for the City of Birmingham, the state of Alabama, and the United States Government, and served in the United States Army in 1918. From 1919 to 1921 he worked for the Federal Board for Vocational Education, during 1921-1923 he worked for the Alabama State Board of Education, and from 1923 to 1927 he taught political science and

Grant, Hugh Gladney

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journalism at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala. At the time he resigned in 1927 to go to Washington as the personal secretary of his longtime friend, newly-elected Senator Hugo L. Black, he was also secretary-treasurer of the API Alumni Association. There are a number of records relating to API during the time that Grant was with that institution, and Auburn friends kept in touch with him after he left. He was one of the opponents of President Speight Dowell of API who later became president

Grant, Hugh Gladney
of Mercer University.

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In 1933 Grant was appointed to the Division of Western European Affairs in the Department of State. He was rewarded again in 1935 for his support of President Franklin D. Roosevelt by being appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Albania. This collection ends with Grant leaving Albania in the fall of 1939 after Mussolini took over the country completely. Brief information about his life and career

Grant, Hugh Gladney

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after that time may be found in Who's Who in America, 1976-1977, Vol. 1. For a description of a collection of his papers (1924-1933) numbering 800 items that is at the Library of Congress see the 1980 volume of the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections.

The topics covered in most detail in this collection other than the career of Grant are the roles of Senators Heflin and Black, the controversy over Black's appointment to the U.S. Supreme Court in 1937, Alabama and National

Grant, Hugh Gladney

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Democratic politics, the Depression, particularly in Alabama, the Bonus March on Washington in 1932, Albania and its King Zog, ~~and~~ administration of the U.S. Legation in that country, and the rise of Mussolini and Hitler.

Grant's diaries, as the subject entries for this collection will show, constitute one of the most substantive segments of the collection. The diary he kept while in Washington begins in typed form on Oct. 11, 1927, three weeks after he had begun as secretary to Senator Black.

Grant, Hugh Gladney

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It continues through 1931, except for a gap between Mar. 4, 1929, and Sept. 29, 1929.

Grant's U.S. diary from Jan. 1, 1931 to June 19, 1934, is in the form of notes on memorandum slips in his handwriting, which is difficult to read. Only one volume of diary for his service in Albania is in this collection. It numbers four hundred pages and runs from Feb. 21 to Apr. 1, 1938. In that diary, as in his other diary, he gives his opinions of many people. They included Dr. Louis Hackett, Assistant

Grant, Hugh Gladney

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Director of the Rockefeller Foundation and stationed in Rome, Anthony Eden, Neville Chamberlain, King Zog of Albania, Senators Black, James Thomas Heflin, and John H. Bankhead II of Alabama, and Charles A. Lindbergh. He expressed the fear early in 1938 of a colossal war starting within two or three years. He recorded the opinion that because of the activities of Mussolini and Hitler, Chamberlain and the ultra-conservatives in Great Britain whom he represented realized that that country

Grant, Hugh Gladney

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was not ready to fight and hoped to go on bluffing with Mussolini and Hitler. He gave an unfavorable view of King Zog (in a number of letters he spoke well of him), and commented on the hold the Italians had in controlling Albania. He mentioned that his telephone conversations were listened in on, some of his letters opened or lost, that most Albanians in the Government did not have the American brand of honesty, his criticism of clerks in the U.S. Department of State, his discussions with a

Grant, Hugh Gladney

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number of Albanian government officials on international affairs, King Zog's marriage in 1938 to Countess Apponyi of Hungary (her mother was an American), Zog's dismissal of Sir Jocelyn Percy, who had come to Albania twelve years earlier to reorganize the Gendarmerie, and arrangements for the visits of the three Albanian princesses, sisters to King Zog, to the United States in 1938.

The U.S. Diary is much more revealing about Grant's attitude toward Senator Black and his

Grant, Hugh Gladney

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relationship with him than is the correspondence. In criticizing Black for the traits (some of which were social) that he considered lacking in personality and his treatment of him, especially relative to his salary, he did not fail to mention Black's tremendous industry and dedication to his senatorial responsibilities and that he was a liberal and not a fanatic. He recorded that he had known since Black's campaign in 1926 that he was a Klansman but that Black evidently knew from his conversation and

Grant, Hugh Gladney

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attitude that he was not. In 1937, when there was so much criticism, a considerable amount of which appears in the clippings in this collection, of President Roosevelt's appointment of Black to the Supreme Court, Grant predicted that he would be liberal in his interpretation of the Constitution.

Especially in the first years of Black's senatorship, Grant often sat in the Senate gallery and afterward recorded his observations and impressions of many of the Senators. He

Grant, Hugh Gladney

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made numerous comments in his diary about Senator Thomas Heflin and his contesting the election of John H. Bankhead II as his successor. He considered Heflin an embarrassment to his native state. On Jan. 13, 1930, he wrote that Black had indicated that he had broken with Heflin, who continued to ride the anti-Catholic issue, and had definitely broken with the Ku Klux Klan. After Congress adjourned in 1931, Grant spent six months operating Black's office in Birmingham. On p. 190 of his 1930-1931 diary he recorded his disillusionment over Black's

Grant, Hugh Gladney

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sense of justice where he was concerned because he would not increase his salary as a result of his having to maintain a residence both in Washington for his wife and daughter and in Birmingham for six months and for having to pay his own expenses when campaigning that year in Alabama for Black, who was already actually running for re-election to the Senate in 1932. He also unburdened himself in his diary about how self-absorbed politicians become. Sometimes he mentioned the advice he gave Black and whether or not he accepted it. Grant's diary

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entry of May 10, 1932, reveals particular bitterness toward Black. The diary, as well as a number of theater and concert programs, are indicative of the interest of the Grants in cultural events.

Both Black and Grant worked hard for the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932 and for his reelection in 1936. On Sept. 2, 1932, Grant wrote that he originated the plan for the National Men's Roosevelt-for-President Club of Capitol Hill that was comprised of male

Grant, Hugh Gladney

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secretaries to Representatives and Senators. Grant became restless managing Black's senatorial office where during some years of the depression, so Grant often wrote, from two to four hundred letters came on the average each day from constituents that had to be answered and numerous constituents visited in the hope, usually vain, that a job or some assistance could be obtained for them. Actually, the plight of Alabamians during the Depression as revealed in this collection could serve as a

Grant, Hugh Gladney

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case study of its effects on the people of this country. Being ambitious and hard-working, and needing more income for his family, Grant hoped that he could get a ministership in 1933 to some small country, preferably Albania. He made many contacts within the Democratic Party hierarchy and persuaded Black to work also in his behalf. His efforts did get him the appointment in the Department of State, where, according to his diary entry of May 3, 1934, he wrote the speech Secretary of State Cordell

Grant, Hugh Gladney

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Hull broadcast on General Lafayette on coast-to-coast and international radio hook-ups. This was the occasion of the 100th anniversary of Lafayette's death.

Grant continued to seek a ministership, and he succeeded in being appointed Minister to Albania on July 26, 1935. The record of his extensive efforts to receive that appointment give insight into the persistence and skill that can be required in obtaining such an appointment.

On Aug. 9, 1916, Grant married Cora Dean Hibbs, daughter of Dr. Henry H. Hibbs, a Baptist

Grant, Hugh Gladney

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minister. After the Grants moved to Washington, Mrs. Grant also attended George Washington University and received an M.A. degree from that institution. The Grants's only child was Esther Louise, who was born on Aug. 26, 1917. Grant was a Baptist and a Mason. His racial bias shows occasionally in the papers, and particularly in his diary of 1927-1928. There are many family letters in the collection, and his letters from his mother reveal that she was a very positive, un-Reconstructed individual who

despised Abraham Lincoln. The contents of the personal letters may be summarized as revealing information about the relationship between Grant and his wife, and with their daughter, her education in Europe and at William and Mary College, relationships among the Hibbs family and between the Hibbses and the Grants, Grant's concerns about his elderly parents and their problems, and the relationships between Grant and his wife and their friends. There is much information in the collection about Alabama politics, and some of it appears in personal

letters addressed to Grant.

Grant's criticism of Black did not show in his letters to Black. One thing that bothered Grant about Black was nepotism. He had his wife on his payroll for awhile, and saw that some of his other relatives got federal jobs, including his nephew whom he appointed to succeed Grant as his personal secretary. The correspondence of Black's senatorial office is divided between this collection and the one at the Library of Congress. The amount and nature of the

Grant, Hugh Gladney

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correspondence in this collection prove that that office was operated efficiently while Grant served as Black's secretary.

The Grants sailed on the Washington on Sept. 25, 1935, for Le Havre, France, hoping to arrive in Tirana, Albania, around Oct. 15. In the early months following their arrival in Tirana, Grant wrote that they were enjoying their new experiences and had found "an air of fine cordiality and hospitality" in the capital. He said the Legation was well planned for .

Grant, Hugh Gladney

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entertaining, "being large and commodious, although some of the furniture and rugs need replacement." The Legation Interpreter and Translator was Kol Kugali*. The Government-controlled newspaper in Tirana was Drita. By May 16, 1936, Grant was writing to Cordell Hull about the chaotic condition in the clerk's office of the Legation and the imperative need of a capable clerk for that office. In Tirana, Grant supervised both a diplomatic and a consular office. He had problems with a number of

**Many typed communications are signed "KK"*

Grant, Hugh Gladney

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the employees and with the water system for the Legation, and he undertook major renovation and redecoration within the Legation building during the summer of 1938. On Feb. 14, 1938, he wrote to his mother that supervising a government-owned plant and several foreign employees, keeping up contacts with his colleagues in the Diplomatic Corps, calling and receiving callers, and writing reports to the State Department added up to a very demanding position. He traveled extensively in Albania,

meeting with many government and religious officials. He wrote letters to Albanians in Albanian, and had copies of them in both Albanian and English made for the Legation files. While serving as Minister, most of Grant's correspondence is of a diplomatic nature. His dispatches to the Secretary of State constitute a separate category in the arrangement of the collection.

Only a portion of the records relative to the extensive entertaining that the Grants did in

the Legation and of their invitations to social events in Albania were retained when this collection was processed. The amount and nature of the records retained give some notion of how seriously the Grants took their responsibilities as representatives of the United States abroad in social relationships as well as in other areas for which they were responsible. Mrs. Grant suffered frequently from illness, and during the summer of 1938 was in the United States, spending most of her time with her

daughter. In 1936, Grant received permission from the State Department to return to the United States to campaign for Roosevelt. He spoke in five states and conferred with Roosevelt. He said that Black campaigned that year in seventeen states for Roosevelt.

In April, 1936, the Reverend Henry H. Hibbs died in the pulpit after preaching in Hazard, Kentucky. His daughter Esther (Hibbs) Barnes wrote a lengthy letter to Mrs. Grant about the last days, death, and burial of their father.

Grant, Hugh Gladney

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His obituary that is attached to a letter of May 1, 1936, names his survivors who included his wife and eight children.

The folder on King Zog's wedding on Apr. 27, 1938, in the Miscellany contains an undated, twenty-page article on the courtship and marriage of King Zog to Countess Geraldine Apponyi that was written by Mrs. Grant. Her desire to write articles for publication in this country appears to have died aborning.

In September and October of 1937, Grant,

Grant, Hugh Gladney

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accompanied by his wife and daughter, visited Balkan and Central European capitals on a fact-finding Mission for the State Department. Most of the pictures in the collection are small photographs that the Grants took on that trip. The other pictures are largely of the Grants and Albanians.

On July 17, 1938, Grant wrote to his wife a frank letter about the uncertainty of his future career and his concern for the future of all three of the Grants. On July 28, 1939, he wrote

Grant, Hugh Gladney

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that the U.S. Legation in Tirana was being closed. Mussolini had taken over the country immediately after the birth of King Zog's son, and the royal family fled the country. Grant was instructed by the State Department to ship part of the furnishings to the U. S. Legation in Estonia, part of them to the Legation in Greece, and part to the U. S. Embassy in Rome. Grant's last letter was written on Sept. 11, 1939, and it was relative to the shipment of furniture to the Legation in Athens. Presumably

Grant, Hugh Gladney

31

the Grants left Tirana soon thereafter.

Among the press releases that Grant acquired while working for the State Department in Washington are a number of addresses by President Roosevelt and Secretary Cordell Hull. Reports of his conversations with King Zog about the state of affairs in Albania and the rest of Europe appear in the dispatches to the State Department. Nearly all of the several folders of memoranda concern Albania and the administration of the Legation.

Subjects covered in the clippings include: Albania, other Balkan countries, John Hollis Bankhead II, Hugo Lafayette Black, Bonus Expeditionary Force, the Grants, Italy, and the Little Entente. The clippings about Albania and the other Balkan countries are numerous. They are principally either in French or translations from Albanian newspapers.

Among the several categories of material is a file of a survey Senator Black made in the fall of 1931 of all cotton producing states.

Grant, Hugh Gladney

33

The information sought in the survey was the estimated size of the year's cotton crop, and the relief plans, if any, formulated in the states to offset the low prices of that year's crop of cotton.

Grant, Ulysses Simpson

C

Papers, 1868-1874

Washington, D.C.

Section A

10-10-39

2 items

2 items added, 4-10-51

1 item trans. 3-4-52

1 item added 6-17-52

1 " " 10-21-59

1 item " 9-15-59

1 item " 7-21-65

Grant, Ulysses Simpson

2

Papers, 1862-1874

Washington, D.C.

Section A

1 item added, 5-31-68
1 item added, 4-29-71
1 item added, 9-1-72
1 item added, 7-5-84

Grant, Ulysses S. (Ulysses Simpson), 1822-1885.

Letter, 1869. -- Addition, 1 item.

Mississippi

Shelf location: Sec. A

ALS (1869 June 25; 3 p.) to Gov. Adelbert Ames of Mississippi from Horace Porter, Grant's secretary. Concerns the President's views on Republican party politics in Mississippi.

Purchase, 1978.

Accessioned 5-1-87

Grant, Ulysses Simpson

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Grant, Ulysses Simpson, Papers.
Washington, D.C.

Grant (1822-1885) was born in Ohio, educated at West Point, served in the army eleven years, re-entered the army on the outbreak of the Civil War, became general of the armies, and in 1868, President of the U.S. These two letters are recommendations for office seekers.

Added 4-10-51: ALS from Peter M. Dox, 1872, Representative from Alabama, inquiring about a proposed Atlantic to Mississippi canal with Tennessee-Coosa link.

GRANT, U. S. Papers Sketch (2)

ALS OF Oscar G. Dunn, lieutenant-governor of Louisiana to President Grant soliciting the appointment of a U. S. Marshall who will protect the rights of Negroes in Louisiana,

1 item transf. from the Misc. File on 3-4-52. This is a letter from John H. Johnson, a Washington, D. C. lawyer, to Pres. Grant, recommending Edward C. Carrington for a federal judgeship.

Added 6-17-52. Reminiscences of a sergeant in the 5th U.S. Cavalry about serving as a member of the military bodyguard of Gen. Grant

MSS.

Sect. A, 6th 17:B (48-1156, 48-2133, 67-108, 10-Grant, Ulysses S. (Ulysses Simpson), 1822-1885.

Letters, 1862-1873.

6 items.

U.S. Army officer, president of the United States.

Letters from: Sgt. James Buck, 5th U.S. Cavalry; two Arkansas Senators requesting an appointment; G. C. Spencer, Engineer Regiment, who states the grievances of his men, the Engineer Regiment of the West. Also a letter from Grant to Lieutenant Colonel L. W. Ward, Commanding U.S. Forces, Hamburg, Tenn., setting down policy rules for the regulation of trade and the activities of sutlers within Ward's command; and one to Gov. Adelbert

NcD 19881201 #40421944 NDHyme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

Sect. A, 6th 17:B (48-1156, 48-2133, 67-108, 10-Grant, Ulysses S. (Ulysses Simpson), 1822-1885.

Letters, ... (Card 2)

Ames of Miss. from Horace Porter, Grant's secretary, concerning the President's views on Republican party politics in Miss.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged from accession records.

Addition to Ulysses S. Grant Papers, 1868-1874.

***hab**

MSS.

Sect. A, 6th 17:B (48-1156, 48-2133, 67-108, 10-Grant, Ulysses S. (Ulysses Simpson), 1822-1885.

Letters, ...

(Card 3)

1. Grant, Ulysses S. (Ulysses Simpson), 1822-1885. 2. Buck, James 3. Ames, Adelbert, 1835-1833. 4. Spencer, G. C. 5. Ward, L. W. 6. Presidents--United States--Correspondence. 7. Presidents--United States--History--19th century. 8. United States--History--Civil War, 1861-1865. 9. United States--Politics and government--1865-1877. 1. Porter, Horace, 1837-1921.

NcD

19981201

#40421944

NDHYne

Grant, Ulysses Simpson

3

for his meeting with Lincoln at Petersburg
on Apr. 3, 1865.

1 item added 10-21-59: W. W. Belknap, U. S. Secretary of War, writes on Feb. 1, 1874, to President Grant, transmitting U. S. Senate Bill No. 367, authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver a certain gun to R. I.; and stating that Senate Bill No. 29, authorizing the Sec. of War to ascertain the expenses incurred by the territory of Dakota for arms, etc. in 1862, was received with Bill No. 367, and will

Grant, Ulysses Simpson

4

be returned as soon as the report is received from Gen. E. D. Townsend, U. S. Army Adj. Gen.

1 item added, 9-15-59: It is a letter of April 20, 1869, to Grant from Alexander McDonald and B. F. Rice, U. S. senators from Ark., recommending a man for U. S. Marshal.

1 item added, 7-21-65: Brochure on the General Grant National Memorial.

1 item added, 5-31-68: A pardon for Charles A. Bailey (Oct. 6, 1873).

1 item added, 4-29-71: An invitation to the

Grant, Ulysses Simpson

5

reception held as a part of the ceremonies honoring Grant's first inauguration (March 4, 1869).

1 item added, 9-1-72: A clipping from The World, a newspaper in New York City, dated July 8, 1868. References made to Grant include Wendell Phillips's assessment of Grant's fitness for the Presidency and copies of letters concerning treatment of Robert E. Lee and other Southerners following the Civil War.

1 item added, 7-5-84: Letter to Grant from G. C. Spencer, Head Quarters "Engineer Regiment

Grant, Ulysses Simpson

6

of the West," Aug. 15, 1862, stating the
grievances of the men of the regiment.

MICROFILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Grant, Ulysses Simpson

Papers, 1839-1922

washington, D. C.

32 reels & index

From Library of Congress,

Date of order: 5-23-67

Fund: Ford (Merritt).

8-21-67

Positive

Washington, D. C.

Price: \$330.00

Grant, Ulysses Simpson. Papers, 1839-1922.
Washington, D. C.

The Ulysses S. Grant Papers on this microfilm are owned by the Library of Congress. For a detailed guide to the papers, see the Index to the Ulysses S. Grant Papers that is filed with the film. The Index includes an extensive list of writers and recipients of correspondence.

Grant, Sir William (1752-1832)

NUCMC

Papers, 1788-1836

London, England

34-C

51 items

8-14-72

Part of the William B. Hamilton Collection

Grant, Sir William. Papers. London, England

Sir William Grant (1752-1832), British politician, was a member of the House of Commons, 1790-1812, and held, among others, the offices of solicitor general, 1799-1801, and master of the rolls, 1801-1817.

This collection consists mostly of letters addressed to Grant by prominent political leaders, churchmen, jurists, members of the royal family, and others. Those letters without an addressee's name on them were probably

written to Grant as were virtually all of the identifiable ones. The manuscripts were bound into a scrapbook that, because of its poor condition, was dismantled. The scrapbook was owned or compiled by J. J. Frobisher of Dawlish, Devonshire, whose name appeared on the first page. Most of the manuscripts may have belonged to the Frobishers instead of having been collected by them from a variety of sources. On April 29, 1823, Grant wrote to his sister and

added his regards to a Mrs. Frobisher. The front cover and first page of the scrapbook are filed with the papers. That part of the scrapbook contained a list of contents, some of which are not in this collection--for example, letters of Dr. Johnson and Sir Walter Scott.

The more notable manuscripts are described in the following paragraphs.

Edmund Burke's letter (facsimile) of Feb. 12, 1788, concerned arrangements for his box at the

trial of Warren Hastings. This letter is published in The Correspondence of Edmund Burke (Chicago, 1958-1970), V, 378-379, where the determination of its dating is explained.

On June 21, 1798, Henry Dundas, Secretary of War, urged Grant to attend the House of Commons on the next day in order to counter Charles James Fox. Pitt would not be there, and Dundas was ill. Dundas expressed their thanks for a speech. This letter is dated only "Saturday"

Grant, Sir William

5

but it may date from Saturday, June 23, 1798, and relate to the letter of the 21st.

Pitt offered Grant the post of solicitor general (July 12, 1799).

Charles Alexandre de Calonne, the exiled French statesman, explained why he had to change attorneys. The letter is undated but may date in 1801 when Grant became master of the rolls. Calonne congratulated Grant about a new position.

When Pitt became prime minister again in 1804, he asked Grant to introduce him in the House of Commons (May 18).

Henry Mackenzie, the novelist, discussed the

Grant, Sir William

6

condition of his brother-in-law, Sir James Grant Eighth Baronet, whose family had recently suffered two calamities (March 17, 1805).

The Duke of Northumberland reported the election of his son, Lord Percy (Oct. 12, 1806).

George III was pleased with the debate on the Orders in Council (Feb. 6, 1808).

Prime Minister Perceval made arrangements for housing the troops garrisoning the Tower of London (July 24, 1810).

Lord Eldon conveyed Lord Liverpool's wish that Grant remain one more term as master of the

Grant, Sir William
rolls (1817?).

7

On Feb. 2, 1822, Reginald Heber solicited help in being appointed preacher at Lincoln's Inn.

On April 29, 1823, Grant wrote to his sister about the death of their brother Charles.

Henry Phillpotts, newly appointed Bishop of Exeter, noted his good reception by the clergy and laity despite the London press (Jan. 28, 1831).

On Sept. 24, 1831, William Van Mildert, Bishop of Durham, recommended Hugh James Ross, the

Grant, Sir William

8

theologian, as preacher for Lincoln's Inn.

In May, 1836, theologian John Abercrombie (1780-1844) discussed his ideas for future writing--themes that soon appeared in his publications. The addressee is unknown (Grant was dead by this time).

The content of the other letters is not particularly useful, but the correspondents are persons of note--Chatham, Clarendon, Peel, Romilly, Queen Caroline, Liverpool, Canning, Princess Augusta, etc.

Grant, William Charles

Papers, 1868

Hillersdon House, Cullompton, Devonshire,
England

XVIII-E

1 item

1-14-69

Grant, William Charles. Papers. Hillersdon
House, Cullompton, Devonshire, England

William Charles Grant (1817-1877), was a magistrate for Devon and lord of the manor of Cullompton. He had also served as a lieutenant in the 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards. He was a grandson of Sir William Grant (1752-1832). Biographical information appears in Edward Walford, The County Families of the United Kingdom . . . (London, 1875).

On November 6, 1868, Sir Stafford Northcote,

Grant, William Charles

2

Secretary of State for India, explained his position on the question of disestablishment of the Church of Ireland, an issue in the parliamentary election campaign that was then being waged.

Grant, William G.

Papers, 1847-1851

Cleveland, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio

Section A

2 items

1-21-58

GUIDE

Grant, William G. Papers, 1847-1851.
Cleveland, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio. 2 items. Sketch.

This collection consists of two routine
business letters of William G. Grant.

Grant County Sunday School Association

Records, 1887-1889

Grant County, West Virginia

Cab. 46

6 items

8-2-66

Grant County Sunday School Association.
Records, 1887-1889. Grant County, West Virginia

A volume contains the minutes (12 pp.) of the organizational meetings and of the regular assemblies of the Grant County Sunday School Association from November, 1887, to November, 1888. The text of the association's constitution is included. The Association was interdenominational, for the churches represented included Baptists, Presbyterians, northern and southern Methodists, and possibly

Grant County Sunday School Association. 2

others. Pages 90-91 have financial accounts.

Printed forms were provided for the reports from member churches. There are six reports from churches, 1888-1889: South Mill Creek and Elk Horn Baptist churches; Medley Methodist; and Union, Corner, and Fall's Creek churches.

Grantham, John William

DS

Papers, 1822 (1866-1873) 1924

Middleway, Jefferson Co., W. Va.

VIII-C

1,946 items
6 vols.

7-5-46

(See also bound
vol. cards)

Grantham, John W.

Sketch -1-

John William Grantham (d. 1887) served in the West Virginia House of Delegates in 1872 and 1881. He was state senator from Jefferson County from 1872 till 1877. There are ten letters concerning his political career, and one petition (Dec. '72) against removal of the West Virginia capital from Charlestown to Wheeling.

The majority of the collection concerns

Grantham, John W.

-2-

the business papers of a typical country store, run by John W. Grantham and James W. League, in Middleway, W. Va. from 1850 to 1890.

Included also are some papers concerning Grantham's local agency for the Arlington Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Charlottesville, Virginia, in the 1870's.

There are some family letters of the Gran-

thams. There were five children born to Mr. and Mrs. John W. Grantham, namely: Rose, Edith, Linden, Joseph, and Lillian.

A circular letter of Oct. 3rd, 1871, from Hudson, Wood & Co., Purchasing Agents in New York, offer Grantham a chance to join their counterfeit money racket, in most open terms.

Chapel

5-1446

Grantham, John W.

~~7-3-8~~

Check Stubs, 1856-58.

Middleway, Va.

42 pp.

Boards

9 x 26 cm.

JUN 21 '46

GUIDE

ds

Chapel

M-1447

Grantham, John W.

ds

Day Book, 1850

Middlebury^{way}, W. Va.

55 pp.

Boards

19 x 16 cm.

First few pages used as a scrap book.

JUN 21 '46

GUIDE

Chapel

Grantham, John W.

M-1448

ds

Day Book, 1854-60.

Middleway, Va.

206 pp.

Boards

22 x 15 cm.

JUN 21 '46

GUIDE

Chapel

Grantham, John W.

~~4449~~

SS-21

House Bills of Legislature of West Virginia, 1872-73.

Middleway, W. Va.

179 pp.

Paper

23 x 15 cm.

Bound by Grantham as printed by the state printer.

JUN 21 46

GUIDE

SS-21

Chapel

~~1450~~

Grantham, John W.

SS-21

House Bills of Legislature of West Virginia, [1873?]

Middleway, W. Va.

76 pp.

Paper

23 x 16 cm.

Bound by Grantham as printed by the state printer.

GUIDE

JUN 21 '46

SS 21

Chapel

S-1451

Grantham, John W.

~~TS-10~~
de

Memorandum Book, 1871

Middleway, W. Va.

25 pp.

Paper

16 x 9 cm.

Memoranda of a merchant.

GUIDE

JUN 21 '46

Chapel

S-1452

Grantham, John W.



Memorandum Book, 1871

Middleway, W. Va.

16 pp. Paper 14 x 9 cm.

Memoranda of a merchant.

21 '46

GUIDE

JUN 21 '46

hapel

S-1453

~~TS-10~~

da

Grantham, John W.

Memorandum Book, 1871

Middleway, W. Va.

24 pp.

Paper

16 x 9 cm.

Memoranda of a merchant.

JUN 21 '46

GUIDE

Mapel

S-1454

~~13-10~~

ds

Grantham, John W.

Memorandum Book, 1872

Middleway, W. Va.

18 pp.

Paper

16 x 9 cm.

Memoranda of a merchant.

JUN 21 '46

GUIDE

Chapel

Grantham, John W.

S-1455

~~TS-10~~

Memorandum Book, 1872-1875

Middleway, W. Va.

24 pp.

Paper

14 x 9 cm.

Memoranda of a merchant.

GUIDE

JUN 21 '46

Chapel

S-1456

Grantham, John W.

~~TS-10~~

Memorandum Book, 1879-1887.

ds

Middleway, W. Va.

60 pp.

Boards

14 x 9 cm.

Memoranda of a merchant.

JUN 21 '46

GUIDE

Chapel

S-1457

Grantham, John W.

~~RECEIVED~~

Memorandum Book, n.d.

Middleway, W. Va.

26 pp.

Paper

15 x 9 cm.

Memoranda of a merchant.

JUN 21 46

GUIDE

Granville, Granville George Leveson-Gower,
Second Earl

See Leveson-Gower, Granville George,
Second Earl Granville

Grasser, Harry Lockart

Papers, 1914-1939

Raleigh, Wake Co., N.C.

SEE SHELF LIST

3 vols.

2-10-79

Grasser, Harry Lockart. Papers. Raleigh,
Wake Co., N.C.

This collection consists of three scrapbooks containing clippings relative to World War I and the beginning of World War II. At the end of the second volume there are several pages of clippings about Charles Dickens, also. The dates covered by the volumes are: 1914-1917, 1917-1918, and 1939.

Grasty, William Clark and John F. Rison

Papers, 1788-1876, chiefly 1800-1869

Green Hill, Stony Mill, Mount Airy, and
Danville, Va.

2-A (See also
bound vol. cards)

8000 items

118 vols.

1 item added, 7-11-57

Grasty-Rison

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Grasty, William Clark & John F. Rison
Letters and Papers, 1788(1800-
1869)1876 Sketch
Danville, Pittsylvania County, Va.
8,001 pieces; 118 volumes

This collection, consisting almost altogether of a series of excellent and complete mercantile records centers chiefly around the activities of William Clark Grasty and John F. Rison, although Samuel Pannill and Philip L. Grasty, John S. Grasty, William Rison,

Grasty, William Clark & John F. Rison
Sketch (2)

William H. Wooding, and _____ Claiborne also figure in the same activities. The few personal papers furnish little aid for understanding the family connections of the group, but it appears that there were connections by blood and marriage.

From a letter of Samuel Pannill to Philip L. Grasty, May 29, 1800, it would seem that both came from Orange County, Va., although there is no definite proof. William Clark Grasty apparently was not the

Grasty, William Clark & John F. Rison
Sketch (3)

son of Philip Grasty, as might be deduced from the records, but of J. W. Grasty of Mount Airy, Pittsylvania County, Va. (See letter of J. W. Grasty to William Clark Grasty, May 21, 1836). William C. and John S. Grasty referred to their "Aunt Claiborne" thus establishing proof of a connection between the Grastys and the Claibornes. A sister of William C. and John S. Grasty married William H. Wooding of Danville before 1850. By 1851 William Clark Grasty

Grasty, William Clark & John F. Rison
Sketch (4)

and his wife "Tish" had four children, Samuel (later killed in the Civil War), James, Octavia, perhaps the one called "Jennie", and William C., Jr., mentioned in 1859.

The personal letters in the collection are restricted to a fairly large number from John S. Grasty to his brother William Clark Grasty, several from Jennie Grasty to her mother, and one from J. W. Grasty to his son, William Clark Grasty. Only those from

Grasty, William Clark & John F. Rison
Sketch (5)

John S. Grasty are of any appreciable value. John S. Grasty's letters span the period from 1849 to 1867. By 1849 John S. had already been educated for the ministry, apparently at Washington College in Lexington and was holding a charge at Yanceyville, N. C. Grasty next wrote from Madison, N. C.; but, in 1858 he removed to Fincastle in Botetourt County, Va., where he remained until 1867 when he removed to Shelbyville, Ky. to serve as Presbyterian minister. One

Grasty, William Clark & John F. Rison
Sketch (6)

letter from Yanceyville in 1852 describes the high values of tobacco and wheat lands between Yanceyville and Danville, and another from the same place takes his brother William Clark Grasty to task for being too grasping, hinting very strongly that perhaps William C. Grasty was not being entirely honest in suing a relative about a legacy. John S. Grasty also wrote numerous letters from Madison, N. C., but his most interesting letters came from Fincastle

Grasty, William Clark & John R. Rison
Sketch (7)

during the Civil War. One especially interesting, December 20, 1863, described the depredations of "Averill and his racially command" in destroying lives and property in Botetourt and surrounding counties. He also mentioned a rumor that Averill escaped punishment because of Fitzhugh Lee's intoxication. His letters from Fincastle give accounts of the Union sympathies of people of Dutch and Dunkard lineage.

Grasty, William Clark & John F. Rison
Sketch (8)

During 1859 and 1860 John S. Grasty several times mentioned "Forney the artist" whom he had commissioned to do a portrait of William C. Grasty (March 9, July 12, 1859, and March 5 and Dec. 7, 1860). On one occasion he had heard from Forney in Milton, N. C. John S. Grasty's letters were often concerned with the hiring of his slaves and other types of income. It appears that Grasty, though a Presbyterian minister, was possessed of no scanty patrimony.

Grasty, William Clark & John F. Rison
Sketch (9)

The bulk of the collection, however, consists of the mercantile records of several firms over a period of two generations, all centering around the Grastys and Risons in Pittsylvania County, Va. Samuel Pannill seems to have been the senior partner in the beginning. Samuel Pannill on Oct. 25, 1799, wrote from Green Hill in Pittsylvania County, Val, to Philip L. Grasty of Stony Hill in the same county

Grasty, William Clark & John F. Rison
Sketch (10)

sending some merchandise to Grasty and some to Pannill. Although in 1800 the firm was known as Grasty and Pannill, Samuel Pannill two years later, Aug. 2, 1802, wrote to Philip L. Grasty, merchant in Pittsylvania County, a rather unfriendly letter because he considered that Grasty had not treated him in an honest fashion.

Most of the material in the early part of the collection concerns Philip L. Grasty's store at Stony Hill where Grasty kept a gen-

Grasty, William Clark & John F. Rison
Sketch (11)

eral stock of goods, owned a small plantation on which he kept an overseer and carried on a general mercantile business as well. In the early years most of the goods were purchased at Petersburg, Va., at advances of better than 100 per cent. Grasty changed his chief place of purchasing to Richmond, Va., in the 1820's. He accepted the produce of his own vicinity (brandy, dried apples, tobacco, beeswax, corn, wheat, chestnuts, etc.) in exchange for goods, on

Grasty, William Clark & John F. Rison
Sketch (12)

a barter arrangement, and carried on a very diversified type of merchandising. In 1806 Grasty moved his store from Stony Hill to Mount Airy in Pittsylvania County, and continued his general merchandising there until his death in 1827. His records during this period give a good indication of the drugs, books, clothing, dry-goods, and hardware generally in demand; the origin of his wholesale purchasing; the barter arrangement so common in the period; and

Grasty, William Clark & James F. Rison
Sketch (13)

the diversified type of business carried on. For example, in the 1820's, Grasty kept a tavern in addition to his general store; still ran his plantation; had a black-smith shop; served as local post-master at Mount Airy; and had a simplified type of banking for advancing money to his customers and accepting money for safe keeping. With the death of Philip L. Grasty in 1827 the store was closed. During this period the collection contains countless orders sent to

Grasty, William Clark & John F. Rison
Sketch (14)

Grasty for goods to be sold to the bearer who in numerous cases was a slave. There were also many receipts, mortgages and notes. One especially interesting item, in the form of a broadside, is a "Catalogue of Books" labelled "F. Collins 1823 Catalogue" in handwriting. During the 1820's the set also includes many blanks for the use of the postmaster.

As a whole, the collection, before 1827, shows that Grasty's business activities covered a rather wide area surround-

Grasty, William Clark & John F. Rison
Sketch (15)

ing Pittsylvania County.

William C. Grasty, with whom the remainder of the material is chiefly concerned, was a minor at the time of Philip's death. Before he reached legal age, however, his guardian gave permission for Grasty to purchase a store at Mount Airy. This was in 1818 when William was apparently around 18 years of age and when he had already clerked for three years in the store of another man and had saved some

Grasty, William Clark & John F. Rison
Sketch (16)

\$700 with which he intended to start his own business. William's type of business was very similar to that which Philip L. Grasty had carried on, in spite of the fact that more than a quarter of a century had elapsed since the founding of the store at Mount Airy. He continued the same type of general store; carried on barter; bought tobacco; engaged in a simplified form of banking; in the early period became a school commissioner for educating the poor in his section; ran a tavern; was justice of the

Grasty, William Clark & John F. Rison
Sketch (17)

the peace; served as Post Master and owned a plantation although he hired out some of the slaves which had come to him through his marriage.

In 1838, Grasty went to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York to purchase goods, although he was soon to become involved in the trouble so common to merchants after the panic of 1837. He then changed his purchases to wholesale market nearer home. A letter book in the 1840's indicates the difficulties he had. The records

Grasty, William Clark & John R. Rison
Sketch (18)

of the Mount Airy store from 1839 to the early 1850's picture a social and economic record of the conditions of merchandising at that time. For example, such things as barter, clerk hire, cash and credit sales, terms on which goods could be purchased wholesale, the amount of yearly business done, etc. are clearly pictured.

Some time, perhaps in the 1840's, Grasty moved his business operations to the larger town of Danville, Va. The story

Grasty, William Clark & John R. Rison
Sketch (19)

is not wholly clear through here, but in the early 1850's Grasty and Lewis had a tobacco factory, and somewhat later Grasty arranged to enter a general mercantile business with Woodring and Claiborne. This failed to develop and Grasty finally joined John F. Rison at Danville in a general mercantile, and forwarding and commission business. While Grasty had sold goods in the \$100 a month in the little country store at Mount Airy, the new firm in Danville ~~in~~

Grasty, William Clark & John F. Rison
Sketch (20)

was selling goods to the amount of \$800 and \$1,000 a month. There is an interesting contrast in the amount of store rent, clerk hire, and other expenses necessary to carry on the larger business in Danville as compared with the small store at Mount Airy. The Danville business seems to have been carried on until the middle of the 1870's. A letter book account after the Civil War gives a rather detailed picture of the business of Grasty and Rison at Danville.

Grasty, William Clark & John F. Rison
Sketch (21)

Perhaps one of the most interesting phases of the business lies in the large amount of tobacco handled by the firm, in great volume during the 1850's but for storage and sale during the war period. Contrary to the case with many merchants, Grasty and Rison were advantageously located during the war period. Danville was not bothered by the enemy until the surrender and transportation facilities were not overtaxed by war activities as at Petersburg

Grasty, William Clark & John F. Rison
Sketch (22)

and Richmond. Consequently many commission merchants from all parts of Virginia stored their stock, especially tobacco, with Grasty and Rison. It is doubtful that any one collection offers a better opportunity for studying the tobacco trade during the Civil War than these Grasty-Rison papers.

Before, during, and after the Civil War, there is an abundance of correspondence from Thomas M. and Edwin M. Holt, early cotton mill operators at Haw River, Holt's Store

Grasty, William Clark & John F. Rison
Sketch (23)

and Graham in N. C. The Holts sold yarns and cloth to the Danville firm. In no letters do the effects of the Civil War on Grasty and Rison's business show more clearly than those from the Holts. Thomas M. Holt, especially, in the late 1860's was forced to write many letters demanding pay from the old Danville firm. The letters from the Holts also throw much light on their activities. Few collections reveal the volume of trade in fertilizer as clearly as the

Grasty, William Clark & John F. Rison
Sketch (24)

records of Grasty and Rison. They sold large quantities of Peruvian guano prior to 1861. Later the correspondence reveals in detail the supplanting of Peruvian guano by chemical fertilizers. Agents of the latter firms commented on the necessity of winning people away from the use of Peruvian guano, and Gasty and Rison began to buy such pioneers in the development of chemical fertilizers as Kettlewell (Manipulated Guano) and John S. Reese (soluble Pacific Guano) both

Grasty, William Clark & John F. Rison
Sketch (25)

of Baltimore. There is also much correspondence with Allison and Addison, producers of commercial fertilizers in Richmond, Va.

In a similar fashion the collection contains much correspondence from such firms as commission houses in Richmond, Haxall and Crenshaw Flour Mills and J. W. Cardwell, manufacturer of farm machinery, also of Richmond. There are numerous letters from prominent planters, such as Isaac C. Carrington of Amelia County, Va., Alexander

Grasty, William Clark & John F. Rison
Sketch (26)

Bruce of Halifax County, Va., Samuel C. Shelton of Patrick County, Va., all seeking to sell their crops through Grasty and Rison.

Grasty and Rison were often asked to do personal errands for their customers, to forward goods and to accept any type of product; for example John Grasty, in 1860, sent them 100 pounds of gold ore from Glade Hill Gold Mines, Franklin County, Va. to be forwarded to Baltimore. Perhaps the single task requested most often was that hire for

Grasty, William Clark & John F. Rison
Sketch (27)

negro slaves be collected and forwarded. It is doubtful that any errands requested of them exceeds the request for the collection of negro hire.

It is likely that the rapid decline of the Grasty and Rison firm after the Civil War was as much due to the burning of their "house" in the winter of 1864-1865 as to the depressed conditions following the war. After 1865, however, the collection contains frequent statements of

Grasty, William Clark and John F. Rison
Sketch (28)

petitions for bankruptcy with Grasty and Rison usually listed as creditors. Nevertheless, the collection is extremely valuable for light thrown on a prominent mercantile firm for three quarters of a century.

See the William Tunstall, Jr., Nannie Whitmell Tunstall, and Langhorne Scruggs, Papers, all three in the Manuscript Dept., Duke U. Library; and L. G. Tyler, Encyclopedia of Virginia Biography (1915), V, 1122-1123.

Grasty, William Clark & John F. Rison

29

1 item added 7-11-57. It is a legal document of Aug. 23, 1815 about various members of the Buckley family, Philip L. Grasty, et. al.

This item was originally in the Don Preston Peters Collection.

~~Chapel~~ Grasty, Wm. Clark^d and John F. Rison

Grasty, Jane W.

Memorandum book. 1828

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

~~Chapel~~ Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Hison ~~1788~~

[Grasty, Philip,

Fee Book. 1788

NOV 5 1933

^{Chapel}
Grasty, William Clark and John F. Rison

Grasty, Philip L.

Account book. 1806-19

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

folders

Chapel Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

Grasty, Philip L.

Account book. 1809-13

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

~~Chapel~~
Grasty, William Clark and John F. Rison

Grasty, Philip L.

Account book. 1819-21

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

Chapel

Grasty, William Clark and John F. Rison

[Grasty, Philip L.]

Account book. 1859

Danville, Virginia

*Contents
missing
8/1/99*

NOV 5 1933

~~Chapel~~

Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

Grasty, Philip L.

Account book. 1867

Danville, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

Chapel
Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

Grasty, Philip L.

Account book. 1867

Danville, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

Chapel Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

Grasty, Philip L.

Blotter. 1818-19

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

~~Chapel~~

F-1466

Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

Grasty, Philip L.

Blotter, 1820-21

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

~~Chapel~~
Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

Grasty, Philip L.

Blotter. 1822

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

folders

F-1468

Chapel Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

Grasty, Philip L.

Blotter. 1823

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 3 1933

Chapel Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

L-1469

Grasty, Philip L.

Blotter. 1823-24

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

Chapel Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

Grasty, Philip L.

Blotter. 1824-25

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

Chapel Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

Grasty, Philip L.

Blotter, 1827-28

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

Grasty, William Clark and John F. Rison

Chapel

Grasty, Philip L.

Day book. 1804

Stony Hill, Pittsylvania county, Virginia

folders

NOV 5 1933

~~Chapel~~ Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

Grasty, Philip L.

Day book. 1804-05

Stony Hill, Pittsylvania county, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

folders

Chape

Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

Grasty, Philip L.

Day book. 1805

Pittsylvania county, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

folders

Chapel

Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

Grasty, Philip L.

Day book. 1805

Stony Hill. Pittsylvania county, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

folders

Chapel

Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

Grasty, Philip L.

Day book. 1805

Stony Hill, Pittsylvania county, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

folders

~~Chapel~~ Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison ~~1805-12~~

Grasty, Philip L.

Day book. 1805-12

Stony Hill, Pittsylvania county, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

folders

Chapel Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

F-1478

Grasty, Philip L.

Day book. 1808-07

Stony Hill, Pittsylvania county, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

Chapel Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison F-1479

Grasty, Philip L.

Day book. 1807-09

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

Chapel

Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

Grasty, Philip L.

Day book. 1807-11

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

Chapel

F-1481

Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

Grasty, Philip L.

Day book. 1809-10

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

~~Chapel~~ Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison F-1482

Grasty, Philip L.

Day book. 1810-11

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

Chapel Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

F-1483

Grasty, Philip L.

Day book. 1811-14

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

Chapel Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

F-1484

Grasty, Philip L.

ds

Day book. 1814-16

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

Chapel Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

F-1485

Grasty, Philip L.

do

Day book. 1816-18

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

Chapel

[Grasty, Philip L.]

Day book. 1818

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

folders

~~Chapel~~ Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison ~~1818~~

Grasty, Philip L.

Day book. 1818

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933
folders

~~Chapel~~ Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison F-1489

Grasty, Philip L.

Day book. No. 8. 1818-19

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

Chapel Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison ~~1819~~

Grasty, Philip L.

Day book. 1819

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

folders

Chapel Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison [REDACTED]

Grasty, Philip L.

Day book. 1820

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

Chapel Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison ^{F-1492}

Grasty, Philip L.

ds

Day book. 1820-21

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

Chap Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

Grasty, Philip L.

Day book. 1821-22

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

folders

Chapel
Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Nison

Grasty, Philip L.

Day book. 1822

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

~~Chapel~~ Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

F-1495

Grasty, Philip L.

Day book. 1822-23

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

~~Chapel~~ Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

Grasty, Philip L.

Day book. 1823

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

folders

~~Chas~~ Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison ~~1823~~

Grasty, Philip L.

Day book. 1823-25

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

~~Chapel~~ Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

Grasty, Philip L.

Day book. 1825

Ma. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

folders

~~Chapel~~ Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

Grasty, Philip L.

Day book. 1825-26

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

folders

Chapel Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

Grasty, Philip L.

Day book. 1826

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

Grasty, Philip L.

Day book. 1827

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

folders

Chapel Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Hison

[Grasty, Philip L.]

Index book.

[Mt. Airy, Virginia]

NOV 5 1933

Chapel Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison ~~1820~~

Grasty, Philip L.

Invoice book. 1820

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

Chapel Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Nison ^{F-1505}

Grasty, Philip L.

Ledger. 1806-11

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

Chapel Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Hison F-1506

Grasty, Philip L.

Ledger ~~(with index laid in)~~ 1811-19

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

Grasty, William Clark, and John F. Rison

F-1506A

Grasty, Philip L.

Index to Ledger B, 1811-1819

Mt. Airy, Virginia

11-5-33

Recataloged, 6-4-82

Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Nison

Chas. Grasty, Philip L.,

Ledger. 1814-15

Mt. Airy, Virginia

folders

NOV 5 1933

~~Chap~~ Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

F-1508
de

Grasty, Philip L.

Ledger (~~Index laid in~~). 1820-25

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

Grasty, William Clark, and John F. Rison

F-1508A

Grasty, Philip L.

Index to Ledger C, 1820-1825

Mt. Airy, Virginia

11-5-33

Recataloged, 6-4-82

Chapel Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison F-1509

Grasty, Phillip L.

Ledger D. (with index ~~led in~~) 1826-28

Mt. Airy, Virginia

OV 5 1933

Grasty, William Clark, and John F. Rison

F-1509A

Grasty, Philip L.

Index to Ledger D, 1826-1828

Mt. Airy, Virginia

11-5-33

Recataloged, 6-4-82

~~Chapel~~

Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

Grasty, Philip L.

Memorandum book. 1800-03

Stony Hill, Pittsylvania co., Virginia

NOV 5 1933

~~Chapel~~ Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

F-1511

Grasty, Philip L.

als

Memorandum book. 1815-16

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

~~Chapel~~ Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

Grasty, Philip L.

Memorandum book. 1821-26

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

Chapel

Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

[Grasty, Philip L.]

Sales book and cash book. 1827-28

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

folders

Chapel Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Hison

Grasty, Philip L.

Shop book. 1816-17

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

Chapel Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison ~~XXXX~~

Grasty, Philip L.

Shop book. 1821

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

Chapel Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

Grasty, Philip L.

Shop book. 1822

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

folders

~~Chapel~~ Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

rGrasty, Philip L.,

Tobacco book. 1800-1809.

Stony Hill, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

~~Grasty~~ Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

Grasty, Philip L. and Samuel Pannill.

Account book. 1800-06

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

Chapel

F-1519
24

Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

Grasty, Philip L. and Samuel Pannill.

Day book. 1799-1800

Stony Hill, Pittsylvania county, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Hison

F-1520

Chapel

Grasty, Philip L. and Samuel Pannill

Day book. 1800-01

Stony Hill, Pittsylvania county, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

~~Grasty~~ Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

Grasty, Philip L. and Samuel Pannill

Day book. 1801-02

Stony Hill, Pittsylvania county, Virginia

NOV 5 1923

~~Grasty~~ Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison F-1522

Grasty, Philip L. and Samuel Pannill

Day book. 1802-1803

Stony Hill, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

~~Chapel~~ Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

Grasty, Philip L. and Samuel Pannill

Day book. 1804

Stony Hill, Pittsylvania county, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

Chapel Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison [REDACTED]

Grasty, Philip L. and Samuel Pannill

Day book. 1818-19

Stony Hill, Pittsylvania county, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

folders

Chapel Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

Grasty, Philipland Samuel Pannill

Inventory. 1801-06

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

~~Chapel~~ Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

Grasty, Philip L. and Samuel Pannill

Invoice book. 1799-1805

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

~~Chapel~~

Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

F-1527

Grasty, Philip L. and Samuel Pannill

Ledger. 1799-1806

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

~~Chapel~~ Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison F-1528

Grasty, Philip L. and Samuel Pannill

Ledger B (with separate index) 1806-28

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

Grasty, William Clark, and John F. Rison

F-1528A

Grasty, Philip L., and Samuel Pannill

Index to Ledger B, 1806-1828

Mt. Airy, Virginia

11-5-33

Recataloged, 6-4-82

F-1529

~~Chapel~~ Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

[Grasty, William Clark,

Account book. 1836-46

[Mt. Airy, Virginia,

NOV 5 1933

Chapel

Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

F-1530

Grasty, William Clark

Cash book. 1838-46

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

Chapel
Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

F-1531

Grasty, William Clark

Cash book. 1840-41

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

~~Chancel~~ Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

Grasty, William Clark

Cash book. 1840-42

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

folders

~~Chapel~~ Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

F-1533

Grasty, William Clark

Cash book. 1842-48

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

~~Chapel~~ Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison F-1534

Grasty, William Clark

Cash Accounts. 1848-1851

Mt. Airy, Virginia

Nov. 5, 1933

~~Chapel~~ Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

Grasty, William Clark

Day book. 1838-39

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

folders

Chapel Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

F-1536

Grasty, William Clark

Day book. 1838-40

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

L-1537

Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

Grasty, William Clakk

Day book. 1838-44

Danville, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

Chapel Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison F-1538

Grasty, William Clark

Day book. 1840-41

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

Chapel Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

F-1539

Grasty, William Clark

Day book. 1841-42

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

Chapel Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

F-1540

Grasty, William Clark

Day book. 1842-44

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

F-1541

Chapel

Grasty, William Clark

Day book. 1842-46

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

Chapel Grasty, William Clark and John F. Rison ^{F-1542}

Grasty, William Clark

Day book. 1844-46

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

Chapel

L-1543

Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

Grasty, William Clark

Day book. 1846-47

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

L-1544

Chapel

Grasty, William Clark

Day book. 1847-49

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

L-1545

Chapel

Grasty, William Clark.

Day book. 1849

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

Chapel Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison ^{F-1546}

Grasty, William Clark

Day book. 1849-51

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Hison

L-1547

Chapel

Grasty, William Clark

Day book. 1851-53

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

~~Chapel~~ Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison F-1550

[Grasty, William Clark,

Day book. 1858

Danville, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

Chapel Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

F-1551

ds

Grasty, William Clark

Day book. 1858-59

Danville, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

L-1552

Chapel

ch

Grasty, William Clark

Day book. 1859

Danville, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

F-1555

Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Risson

Chapel

Grasty, William Clark

Day book, 1860-61

Danville, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

^{Chapel}
Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

L-1556

Grasty, William Clark

Invoice book. 1838-48

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

F-1557

Grasty, William Clark and John F. Rison

Grasty, William Clark

Journal. 1838-41

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

F-1558

Grasty, William Clark and John F. Rison

Grasty, William Clark

Journal. 1841-42

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

L-1559

^{Chapel}
Grasty, William Clark and John F. Rison

Grasty, William Clark

Journal. 1849-51

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

~~Chapel~~ Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

F-1560

Grasty, William Clark

Journal. 1867-68

Danville, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

~~Chapel~~ Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

F-1561

Grasty, William Clark

Ledger (2 indices ~~laid in~~). 1838-46

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

Grasty, William Clark, and John F. Rison

Grasty, William Clark

F-1561A

Index A to Ledger, 1838-1846

Mt. Airy, Virginia

11-5-33

Recataloged, 6-4-82

Grasty, William Clark, and John F. Rison

F-1561B

Grasty, William Clark

Index B to Ledger, 1838-1846

Mt. Airy, Virginia

11-5-33

Recataloged, 6-4-82

L-1562

Grasty, William Clark and John F. Rison

Grasty, William Clark

Ledger. 1838-48

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

~~Chapel~~ Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison **L-1563**

Grasty, William Clark

Ledger. 1839

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

F-1564

Chapter

Grasty, William Clark

chd

Ledger. 1846-56

Danville, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

Chapel Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

F-1565

[Grasty, William Clark]

Ledger B. 1847

[Danville, Virginia]

NOV 5 1933

~~Chapel~~ Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison M-1575

Grasty, William Clark

Memorandum book. 1836-37

Mt. Airy, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

~~Chapel~~ Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

M-1566

Grasty, William Clarke and Rison

Bank Book

1861-65

Danville, Virginia.

NOV 5 1933

Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

F-1548

Chapel

ds

Grasty, William Clark, and Rison

Day book. 1857-58

Danville, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

F-1549

Chapel
Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

Grasty, William Clark, and Rison

de

Day book. 1858

Danville, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

Chapel Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison F-1533

Grasty, William Clark, and Rison

Day book. 1859-60

Danville, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

F-1554

~~Clap~~

Grasty, William Clark, and Rison

Day book. 1860

Danville, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

~~Chapel~~ Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

F-1567

Grasty, William Clark and Rison

Journal. 1857-58

Danville, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

F-1568

~~Chapel~~
Grasty, William Clark and John F. Rison
Grasty, William Clark, and Rison

Journal. 1859

Danville, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

~~Chapel~~ Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

F-1569

Grasty, William Clark, and Rison

Journal. 1859-60

Danville, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

~~Chapel~~ Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

F-1570

~~Chas~~ Grasty, William Clark and Rison

Journal. 1860-67

Danville, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

F-1571

Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

Char-

Grasty, William Clark, and Rison

Ledger. 1857-58

Danville, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

Chapel Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

F-1572

Grasty, William Clark, and Rison

Ledger. 1858-59

Danville, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

~~Chas~~ Grasty, Wm. Clark and John F. Rison

F-1573

Grasty, William Clark, and Rison

Ledger. 1859-60 .

Danville, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

Grasty, William Clark, and Rison, John F.

Grasty, William Clark, and Rison, John F.

Letterpress copy book, 1866-1869

L-1574

Darville, Va.

605 pp.

Boards

28 x 33 cm.

11-5-33

Grasty, William Clark and John F. Rison

Rison, John F.

Account book. 1868

Danville, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

Grasty, William Clark and John F. Rison

M-3465

Rison, John F.

D S

Day Book. 1867-68

Danville, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

C
Gratiot, Charles, Jr., Andrew Talcott,
and René Edward De Russey

Pap̄ers, 1817-1861

Fortress Monroe and Old Point
Comfort, Va.

Section A

18 items

MAY 13 19
GUIDE

Gratiot, Charles, Jr., Andrew Talcott, and
René Edward De Russey. Papers, 1817-1861.
Fortress Monroe and Old Point Comfort, Va.
18 items. Sketch.

Letters to engineers at Fortress Monroe
and Old Point Comfort, Va. relative to the
construction of lighters, the supplying of
construction materials for fortifications,
and other matters.

MAY 13 1949
GUIDE

Grattan, John

Papers, 1790-1800

London, England

XVIII-E

3 items

12-15-67

Grattan, John. Papers, 1790-1800. London, England

Lieutenant Colonel John Grattan (d. 1792) of the 100th Regiment served as adjutant and quartermaster general in India during the 1780's. See Sir William Musgrave, Obituary Prior to 1800 . . . (London, 1886-1891).

In May, 1790, Grattan was in London where he was appealing for an increase of rank from major to lieutenant colonel. The addressee

Grattan, John

2

of the letter dated May, 1790, was not given. A second letter probably dates from the same year, and it was addressed to Henry Addington, Speaker of the House of Commons. Grattan criticized the handling of his case by Sir George Yonge, Secretary for War.

An undated, unaddressed letter from Lucia Grattan has a watermark of 1800. She was appealing to the East India Company for a pension for herself and her four children.

Grattan, John

3

Mrs. Grattan was the sister of Henry Cary,
Eighth Viscount Falkland."

Gravatt, John J.

Papers, 1864

Richmond, Va.

Section A

1 item

11-17-72

Gravatt, John J. Papers. Richmond, Va.

John J. Gravatt was a Surgeon in the Confederate Army. He was the Medical Officer in Charge at General Hospital No. 9 in Richmond, Va.

There is evidence that Gravatt may have been John James Gravatt, who was a physician in Port Royal at one time. This man was a graduate of William and Mary College, and he received the M.D. degree at the University of Pennsylvania. (See Men of Mark in Virginia, Vol. IV, p. 149.)

Gravatt, John J.

2

The letter, dated November 16, 1864, is a report by Assistant Surgeon S. P. Christian on his trip to North Carolina to put a group of sick and wounded soldiers on the train.

NSS.

Small Coll. (48-260)

Graver, Lewis K.

Papers, 1877-1878.

58 items.

A lime manufacturer of Plymouth township, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Bills, receipt for a surveying plot, building permits, and 2 deeds: one from Graver and Mary, his wife, to Augustus E. Coleman, bookkeeper of Philadelphia, and one from Graver and wife to Rebecca E. Fenimore, wife of Benjamin S. Fenimore, carpenter of Philadelphia.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged from accession records.

*hab

1. Coleman,	Augustus E.	2.
Fenimore, Reb	becca E.	3. Building
permits--Penn	sylvania.	4. Deeds.

NcD

18881008

#40067300

NDHYme

MSS.

x

Graves, Elizabeth.

Diaries, 1824-1839.

3 items.

Servant and traveling companion of Mrs. Oliverson and Mrs. Garnier.

Journals of young servant who accompanied her employers in their travels. Entries provide detailed descriptions of sights and accommodations in Wales, England, France, the German States, Bohemia, Italy, and the Eastern Mediterranean. One entry provides an account of a balloon ascension in Southampton. Volumes include poetry (some signed E.G.); recipes for cosmetics; a list of the symbolism of flowers; and copies of letters to and from family members.

NcD

15 JAN 93

27257274

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Graves, Elizabeth.
Diaries, ...

(Card 2)

1. Flower language. 2. Balloon
ascensions--England. 3. Women
domestics--England--History--19th
century. 4. Women domestics--
Correspondence. 5. Working class
women--England--History--19th

NcD

15 JAN 93

27257274

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Graves, Elizabeth.

Diaries, ...

(Card 3)

century. 6. Cosmetics--History--19th
century. 7. Women travelers--History--
19th century. 8. Bohemia
(Czechoslovakia)--Description and
travel. 9. Wales--Description and
travel. 10. England--Description and
travel--1801-1900. 11. France--
Description and travel--1800-1918. 12.
Germany--Description and travel. 13.
Malta--Description and travel. 14.
Italy--Description and travel--1801-
1918. 15. Turkey--Description and
travel. 16. Greece--Description and
travel--1821-1900. 17. Genre: Diaries.

NcD

15 JAN 93

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NDHYme

Treasure Room

1526-1577

SS-21

Graves, James T

Physicians Account Books. 1848-1871.

Stantonsburg, North Carolina

2 vols.

[See following cards for separate volumes]

AUG 2 1941

Treasure Room

1576
SS-21

Graves, James T

Physician's Account Book, 1848 - 1871

[Stantonsburg, N.C.]

500 pp

Mutilated

33x20 cm.

JUL 3 1941

1577

SS-21

Graves, James T.

Physicians Account Book, 1858 - 1859

Stantonsburg, N.C.

250 pp.

Mutilated 31x19 cm.

1941

C

Graves, William

Papers, 1837-1868

Bedford Co., Va.

Section A

21 items

7-18-57

GUIDE

Graves, William. Papers, 1837-1868.
Bedford Co., Va. 21 items. Sketch.

This collection pertains mainly to Virginia and Virginians, particularly to Col. William Graves of Bedford (formerly Liberty) County, Va. The items are unimportant and are concerned mostly with business affairs.

This collection was originally a part of the Don Preston Peters Collection.

MSS.

Sec. A Gray, Barry, 1826-1886.

Letter, 1855.

1 item.

**Also known as Robert Barry Coffin;
editor of "Home Journal," and "The
Table."**

**Collection consists of a letter from
author Frederick Swartwout Cozzens to
Robert Barry Coffin acknowledging
receipt of a check, and declining an
invitation.**

Cataloged from Guide.

***lcs**

**1. Gray, Barry, 1826-1886. 2.
Cozzens, Frederic S. (Frederic
Swartwout), 1818-1869. 1. Cozzens,
Frederic S. (Frederic Swartwout),
1818-1869.**

NcD

22 JUN 98

39330799

NDHYne

Gray, Carl A.

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Gray, D. W.

C

Papers, 1849, April 18.

Buena Vista, Mexico.

Section A 1 item.

FEB 7 '81

GUIDE

Gray, D.W. Papers, 1849, April 18. Buena Vista
Mexico. 1 item. Sketch.

Letter of April 18, 1849, from D.W.Gray of the Texas Rangers at Monteray who were fighting marauding camanches in the north eastern states of Mexico. Gray had resigned his commission as a lieutenant with a Virginia Regt, and joined the Texas Rangers.

Gray, Edwin

C

Papers, 1808

Washington, D.C.

Section A

2 items

2-7-56

GUIDE

Gray, Edwin. Papers, 1808. Washington, D.C.
Items. Sketch.

Letter of Edwin Gray (1743-1813?), Republican member of the U.S. House of Representatives for Va. for the years 1799-1813, in which he objects strongly to a printed notice (Jan. 13, 1808) sent out by Senator Stephen Row Bradley calling for a meeting on Jan. 23, 1808 of the Republican members of both houses of Congress for the purpose of nominating "suitable and proper characters for President and Vice President of the United States for the next Presidential election." Gray called this proposed meeting a "midnight in-

Gray, Edwin

2

trigue" against the sacred right of the American people to select persons to fill these offices. Senator Bradley's notice is enclosed with the letter.

Gray, Francis Calley

Papers, 1811-1815

Boston, Suffolk Co., Massachusetts

Cab. 40

1 vol.

8-8-67

Gray, Francis Calley. Papers, 1811-1815.
Boston, Suffolk Co., Massachusetts

Francis Calley Gray (1790-1856) was the son of William Gray of Salem, Massachusetts, who became very rich in the shipping business after the Revolutionary War. Young Frank Gray, a Harvard graduate and friend of many prominent New Englanders, accompanied John Quincy Adams to Russia in 1809 as unpaid secretary to the United States Legation in St. Petersburg.

His diary begins on Sept. 17, 1811, as he

starts his journey home across Europe and it closes on Feb. 17, 1815, at "Monticello," the home of Thomas Jefferson.

The history of this little red leather-bound volume is noted in the introduction of the publication, Thomas Jefferson in 1814, edited by Henry S. Rowe and T. Jefferson Collidge, Jr. Mr. Rowe was closely associated with William Gray, a nephew who inherited the diary, and thus Mr. Rowe knew personally what had happened to the little manuscript. The

Gray, Francis Calley

3

portion of the diary he chose to publish does not begin until Dec. 13, 1814, when Frank Gray left Boston on a journey south to Virginia with George Tichnor; hence the notes on his European travels, 1811-1812, are unpublished. As he proceeded through Russia, Estonia, and Prussia, he remarked on the condition of the natives as well as the delapidation of Russian travel conveyances. After Frank Gray reached Berlin his account is much more detailed, noting libraries, palaces, art galleries,

Gray, Francis Calley

4

scientific cabinets, and churches. Evidently he began his collection of etchings with purchases made in Berlin and Dresden.

Frank Gray arrived in France on Oct. 24, 1811, after which his diary notes little about Paris. He entered England on April 27, 1812, and his journal stops after a brief account of his journey to Liverpool.

Two years and more later he began another narrative. His trip to see Jefferson is a detailed account which Mr. Rowe published with

Gray, Francis Calley

5

explanatory footnotes and an index.

x

Gray, George H.

Letter, 1861 Jan. 2.

1 item.

**Conservative Whig of West Cambridge,
Mass.**

Letter (1861 Jan. 2) from George H. Gray to Rev. Samuel Abbot Smith during the Secession Crisis, for which he blames the Massachusetts clergy and the failure of the state to follow the advice of Daniel Webster. Gray also mentioned the Fugitive Slave Law, the necessity of extending slavery into the territories to prevent war, and his difficulty with Dr. Convers Francis.

NcD

22 JUN 93

28308705

NDDPsl SEE NEXT CRD

x

**Gray, George H.
Letter, ...**

(Card 2)

**1. Smith, Samuel Abbot, 1829-1865.
2. Webster, Daniel, 1782-1852. 3.
Francis, Convers, 1795-1863. 4.
Secession--Public opinion. 5. Slavery
--United States--Public opinion. 6.
Fugitive slave law of 1850. 7.
Slavery--United States--Extension to
the territories.**

NcD

22 JUN 93

28308705

NDDPsl

Gray, Mrs. Hiram

Papers, 1858-1865

Cheraw, Chesterfield co., S. C.

Section A 11-9-51 4 items

GUIDE

Gray, Mrs. Hiram. Papers, 1858-1865. Cheraw,
Chesterfield co., S. C. 4 items. Sketch.

A letter from a firm in N. Y. in 1858 to Mrs. Hiram Gray concerning money they were sending her and stating that her husband had left Providence for a trip to Charleston; clipping of pictures of Gens. Sherman and Hood; letter of Gen. Wm. J. Hardee to Gen. Sherman requesting that Mrs. Gray, who had come from the North to Cheraw during the Civil War, be protected; note in reply from Gen. Sherman stating that she and her family would not be molested; and a

Gray, Mrs. Hiram. Papers, 1858-1865. Cheraw,
Chesterfield co., S. C. 4 items. Sketch.

Letter written by order of Sherman to the
officers and men in his army not to bother
the Gray family.

Gray, J ames S.

Papers, 1854-1886

Washington, D.C.

Section A

28 items

4-18-57

GUIDE

Gray, James S. Papers, 1854-1886. Washington,
D.C. 28 items. Sketch

These miscellaneous papers of James S. Gray, a Virginian in Washington, D. C., deal with family matters and local politics in Va. The political letters, chiefly from Richmond, Va., contain a few by J. Ambler Smith on Tilden and Hayes in the 1870's. On Nov. 19, 1881, Edward Gray writes of the purchase rates of Confederate bonds by brokers.

5129
6436-6437

Gray, Richard L.

Accounts, 1849-1859

Winchester, Frederick Co., Va.

1-13-54

(See also bound
vol. cards)

1 vol.

2 vols. added, 4-11-61

Gray, Richard L.

L - 6436

Account Book, 1852-1857

Winchester, Frederick County, Va.

67pp. Boards 31 x 20 cm.

4-11-61

Records of a cigar manufacturer who
operated on a small scale.

Gray, Richard L.

M-6437 ✓

Account Book, 1849-1856

Winchester, Frederick County, Va.

60pp. Boards 19 x 15 cm.

A record of bills and debts.

4-12-61

F- 5129

C

Gray, Richard L.

Daybook, 1852-1859

Winchester, Va.

328 pp.

Boards

39 x 15 cm.

Records of a small-scale cigar manufacturer.

1-13-54

GUIDE

Gray, Virginia (Gearhart)

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

GRAYSON, John Breckenridge

Papers. 1847-1853.

[Gaines' Mill, Virginia.]

Section A

9 pieces

JUN 3 1941

GRAYSON, John B.	Papers.	1847-1853
Gaines' Mill, Va.	Sketch	9 pieces

Appointed a cadet from Kentucky, Grayson graduated from West Point in 1826. He saw service in various parts of the country and was cited for gallantry during the Mexican War. He resigned on July 1, 1861, and presumably served the Confederacy until his death on October 21, 1861, with rank of brigadier-general, although there is some doubt on this point.

Most of these papers are checks and receipts for money paid out for supplies during the Mexican War. The one letter, 1853, concerns the purchase of a farm, almost certainly in Va. Whether this is the same J. B. Grayson is somewhat doubtful.

Grayson, William John

Papers, 1832-1834

Beaufort, Beaufort, Co., S. C.

Section A

2 items

3-3-55

GUIDE

Grayson, William John. Papers, 1832-1834. Beaufort, S. C. 2 items. Sketch

Correspondence and papers of William John Grayson (1788-1863), United States Senator and Congressman from S. C., 1826-1831 and 1833-1837, respectively. The collection includes a letter from Grayson, ⁽¹⁸³⁴⁾ while in Congress, to his son William John, Jr., in school in Charleston, which is completely personal and gives fatherly advice to the young student about his social life; and a "Commission in Equity for the District of Beaufort," granted to Grayson in 1832 by the governor of S. C., James Hamilton, Jr.

Grazebrook, Henry Sydney

Papers, 1885

London, England

XVIII-E

2 items

1-25-66

Grazebrook, Henry Sydney. Papers, 1885. London, England.

Henry Sydney Grazebrook (1836-1896), a barrister of the Inner Temple, was a member of the Grazebrook family of Stourton Castle. He was the author of several works on genealogy and heraldry.

Two letters of 1885 from the Rev. Thomas Procter Wadley were laid in Grazebrook's The Heraldry of Worcestershire. Wadley noted his research and referred to his sketch of a history of Naunton Parish.